

October 2007

Results from the 2006 Indiana Adult Tobacco Survey

Final Report

Prepared for

Miranda Spitznagle

Indiana Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program
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Contents

Section	Page
Executive Summary	ES-1
1. Introduction	1-1
2. Data and Methods	2-1
2.1 Sampling Procedures	2-1
2.2 Analysis Methods	2-1
3. Smoking Prevalence	3-1
3.1 Current Smoking Prevalence among Indiana Adults.....	3-1
3.2 Current Smoking Prevalence by Demographics	3-3
3.3 Smoking Intensity	3-9
3.4 Summary.....	3-11
4. Smoking Cessation	4-1
4.1 Quit Attempts and Successful Quits	4-1
4.2 Intentions to Quit	4-2
4.3 Perceived Likelihood of Cessation Success.....	4-2
4.4 Reasons for Quitting and Quit Attempts	4-3
4.5 Use of Evidence-Based Methods for Quitting.....	4-5
4.6 Awareness of Cessation Resources.....	4-6
4.7 Likelihood of Using Telephone Quitline Services	4-7
4.8 Health Care Coverage	4-8
4.9 Cessation Coverage	4-9
4.10 Support for Cessation from Health Care Providers	4-10
4.10.1 Visits to a Doctor or Other Health Professional in the Past 12 Months	4-10
4.10.2 Advice from Doctors and Other Health Professionals.....	4-11
4.10.3 Cessation Advice Given by Doctor or Other Health Professional	4-12
4.11 Summary.....	4-13
5. Secondhand Smoke	5-1

5.1	Prevalence of Households with Smokers	5-1
5.2	Rules about Smoking in the Home	5-1
5.2.1	Prevalence of Smoke-Free Homes.....	5-1
5.2.2	Smoking in Household in the Past 7 Days by Household Smoking Status	5-2
5.2.3	Smoking in Household in the Past 7 Days by Smoke-Free Home Status	5-3
5.3	Smoke-Free Workplaces.....	5-4
5.3.1	Prevalence of 100% Smoke-Free Workplaces	5-4
5.3.2	Opinions on Smoke-Free Workplaces among Indoor Workers.....	5-5
5.3.3	Beliefs about Secondhand Smoke as a Health Hazard for Office Workers.....	5-6
5.4	General Beliefs about the Health Hazards of Secondhand Smoke.....	5-8
5.4.1	Secondhand Smoke as a Cause of Disease.....	5-9
5.4.2	Concern about the Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke.....	5-11
5.4.3	Secondhand Smoke Contains Harmful Chemicals	5-12
5.4.4	Community Attitudes about Adults Smoking Cigarettes.....	5-13
5.4.5	Community Attitudes about Adults Smoking Around Children.....	5-14
5.5	Summary.....	5-15
6.	Policy and Program Support, Knowledge, and Attitudes	6-1
6.1	Knowledge of Indiana's Rank in Smoking Prevalence	6-1
6.2	Attitudes toward the Cost of Tobacco-Related Problems	6-2
6.3	Summary.....	6-2
7.	Overall Recommendations	7-1
	References	R-1
	Appendixes	
A	2006 IN ATS Sampling and Weighting Procedures	A-1
B	2006 IN ATS Results by Sociodemographic Groups.....	B-1

Exhibits

Number	Page
2-1. 2006 IN ATS Unweighted Sample Characteristics	2-2
3-1. Current Smoking Prevalence among Indiana and U.S. Adults, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS, IN BRFSS, and NHIS	3-1
3-2. Prevalence of Everyday and Someday Smoking among Adults, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS and BRFSS.....	3-2
3-3. Current Smoking Prevalence by Age Group, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS	3-3
3-4. Current Smoking Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	3-4
3-5. Current Smoking Prevalence by Gender, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	3-5
3-6. Current Smoking Prevalence by Region, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS	3-5
3-7. Current Smoking Prevalence by Income, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS	3-6
3-8. Current Smoking Prevalence by Education, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS	3-7
3-9. Current Smoking Prevalence by Health Insurance Status, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	3-8
3-10. Current Smoking Prevalence by Health Insurance Type, 2006 IN ATS	3-9
3-11. Smoking Intensity among Current Smokers, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS	3-10
3-12. Smoking Intensity among Everyday Smokers and Someday Smokers, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	3-11
4-1. Quit Attempts and Recent Successful Quits, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS	4-1
4-2. Current Smokers' Intentions to Quit, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	4-2
4-3. Current Smokers' Perceived Likelihood of Cessation Success, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	4-3
4-4. Policy Reasons for Quit Attempts among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters, 2006 IN ATS.....	4-4
4-5. Health Reasons for Quit Attempts among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters, 2006 IN ATS.....	4-4
4-6. Social Reasons for Quit Attempts among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters, 2006 IN ATS.....	4-5
4-7. Use of Evidence-Based Methods for Quitting among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	4-6
4-8. Awareness of Cessation Resources among Current Smokers, 2006 IN ATS.....	4-7
4-9. Likelihood of Using Telephone Quitline Services among Current Smokers, 2006 IN ATS.....	4-8
4-10. Percentage of Hoosiers with Health Care Coverage, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	4-9
4-11. Cessation Coverage among Hoosiers with Health Care Coverage, 2006 IN ATS....	4-10

4-12.	Current Smokers Who Visited a Doctor or Other Health Professional in the Past 12 Months, 2006 IN ATS.....	4-11
4-13.	Current Smokers Who Were Advised Not to Smoke by a Doctor or Other Health Professional, 2006 IN ATS.....	4-12
4-14.	Cessation Advice Given by Doctor or Other Health Professionals to Current Smokers, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	4-13
5-1.	Prevalence of Households with Smokers, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	5-1
5-2.	Prevalence of Smoke-Free Homes, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	5-2
5-3.	Prevalence of Smoking in the Household during the Past 7 Days by Household Smoking Status, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	5-3
5-4.	Prevalence of Smoking in the Household during the Past 7 Days by Smoke-Free Home Status, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	5-4
5-5.	Prevalence of 100% Smoke-Free Workplaces among Indoor Workers, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	5-5
5-6.	Percentage of Indoor Workers Who Think That Smoking Should Not Be Allowed in Indoor Work Areas, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	5-6
5-7.	Hoosiers Who Believe that Secondhand Smoke is a Serious Health Hazard for Office Workers, Restaurant Workers, and Bar Wait Staff, 2006 IN ATS.....	5-7
5-8.	Hoosiers Who Believe that Secondhand Smoke is a Serious Health Hazard for Office Workers, Restaurant Workers, and Bar Wait Staff by Smoking Status, 2006 IN ATS.....	5-8
5-9.	Beliefs about Secondhand Smoke as a Health Hazard in General, 2006 IN ATS.....	5-9
5-10.	Hoosiers Who Believe that Secondhand Smoke is a Cause of Disease, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS.....	5-10
5-11.	Percentage of Smokers and Nonsmokers Who Agree that Secondhand Smoke is a Cause of Disease, 2006 IN ATS.....	5-11
5-12.	Concern about the Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke, 2006 IN ATS.....	5-12
5-13.	Agreement or Disagreement with the Belief that Secondhand Smoke Contains Harmful Chemicals, 2006 IN ATS.....	5-13
5-14.	Community Attitudes about Adults Smoking Cigarettes, 2006 IN ATS.....	5-14
5-15.	Community Attitudes about Adults Smoking Cigarettes around Children, 2006 IN ATS.....	5-15
6-1.	Knowledge of Indiana's Smoking Prevalence Rank, 2006 IN ATS.....	6-1
6-2.	Hoosiers Who Strongly Agree or Agree that Indiana Residents are Affected by the Costs of Tobacco-Related Problems, 2006 IN ATS.....	6-2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, which summarizes data from the 2006 Indiana Adult Tobacco Survey (IN ATS), provides insight on progress that has been made to address the following 2010 priority areas identified by the Indiana Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (ITPC):

- Decrease Indiana adult smoking rates.
- Increase the proportion of Hoosiers not exposed to secondhand smoke.
- Increase antitobacco knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs that are necessary for smoking behavior change to occur.

Because some resources from the Tobacco Use Prevention and Cessation Trust Fund are allocated to assist tobacco users with cessation, this report also assesses progress in changing key smoking cessation indicators.

ES.1 Summary of Report Conclusions

Overall Tobacco Use Prevalence. Data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), and IN ATS show that Indiana's adult smoking prevalence rate decreased at a rate higher than the national level between 2002 and 2006. According to the BRFSS, current smoking prevalence among Indiana adults (24.1%) meets the 2010 Strategic Plan objective of reducing smoking prevalence to 24%–25% by 2006. Although the IN ATS also indicates that Indiana has met the objective of reducing smoking prevalence to 24%–25% by 2006, these results must be interpreted with caution. Current smoking prevalence from the IN ATS (19.9%) appears to overstate the true decline in smoking from 2002 through 2006.

Smoking Cessation. Between 2002 and 2006, there has been relatively little change in key indicators for smoking cessation. Although more than 50% of smokers in 2006 made a quit attempt in the past year, this percentage was unchanged from 2002. Similarly, intentions to quit in the future have remained constant. However, in light of the significant budget cut in 2003, it is not surprising that these indicators have remained constant. With the recent increase in the cigarette excise tax (July 1, 2007) and increase in program funding, one would expect to see progress in some of these indicators in the 2007 IN ATS. For example, among Hoosiers who made a quit attempt in the past year, nearly half (47%) cited cost as a factor in their quit attempt.

Secondhand Smoke. Remarkable progress has been made in the prevalence of households that are 100% smoke-free. Among households with smokers, the prevalence of smoke-free homes increased nearly 50% (from 29% to 42%). The comparable measure for households without smokers increased from 81% to 89%. Significant progress has also been made in protecting adults from secondhand smoke exposure in the workplace. Since 2002, the

percentage of indoor workers reporting 100% smoke-free workplaces has increased almost 20%. Furthermore, indoor workers are more supportive of smoke-free workplaces. Since 2002, the percentage of indoor workers who think smoking should not be allowed in the workplace increased by 35%. There were substantial increases for both smokers and nonsmokers.

Policy and Program Support Knowledge and Attitudes. Results from the 2006 IN ATS indicate that adults in Indiana are fairly knowledgeable about how prevalent tobacco use continues to be in Indiana. In 2006, Indiana ranked fifth among the 10 highest in smoking prevalence in the United States. According to the 2006 IN ATS, more than half of Indiana adults thought that the state ranked among the 10 states with the highest smoking prevalence in the United States. This reinforces the need for ITPC to continue its efforts to curb tobacco use and emphasize that tobacco use continues to be a major health problem in Indiana.

Results from the 2006 IN ATS also indicate that adults in Indiana are knowledgeable about the economic toll that tobacco use continues to take in Indiana. More than 80% of adults in Indiana strongly agree or agree that all Indiana residents are affected by the costs of tobacco-related problems, even if they do not smoke themselves. This assessment of the economic toll of tobacco use in Indiana is supported by estimates of smoking-attributable costs published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). It is estimated that the average annual smoking-attributable productivity loss in Indiana is \$2.3 billion, while smoking-attributable health care expenditure in Indiana is estimated at \$1.6 billion (CDC STATE System, 2007 Tobacco Control Highlights Report).

ES.2 Recommendations

In light of the successes that ITPC has made, the following are recommendations to enhance the progress that has been made to date and to improve programmatic efforts in areas where progress has not been observed:

- Smoking rates are disproportionately high among adults with less education and income, those with no insurance or on Medicaid, and African Americans. It will be important to ensure that ITPC programmatic efforts reach and resonate with these populations so that smoking rates can continue to decline in the future.
- There has been relatively little change in key indicators for smoking cessation. Specific opportunities to increase support for successful cessation include
 - increasing access to and awareness of the Indiana Tobacco Quitline;
 - encouraging smokers to use more evidence-based strategies, such as nicotine replacement therapy, the Quitline, or individual or group counseling; and
 - encouraging more health care providers to offer smokers more assistance in quitting by establishing policies and systems that have been implemented by tobacco control programs in New York and Ohio to encourage health care providers to screen all patients for tobacco use and advise all smokers to quit.

- Although more than 8 out of 10 Hoosiers are concerned about the health effects of secondhand smoke and the majority of Hoosiers acknowledge that exposure to secondhand smoke is a cause of a number of diseases, substantially fewer smokers recognize the risks posed by exposure to secondhand smoke. The gaps in knowledge about the health effects of secondhand smoke between smokers and nonsmokers suggest that sustained mass media messages specifically targeted to smokers are needed.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report highlights results from the 2006 Indiana Adult Tobacco Survey (IN ATS). Focusing on tobacco-related issues among Indiana adults, the report summarizes progress that has been made to address the following 2010 priority areas identified by the Indiana Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (ITPC):

- Decrease Indiana adult smoking rates.
- Increase the proportion of Hoosiers not exposed to secondhand smoke.
- Increase antitobacco knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs that are necessary for smoking behavior change to occur.

In the interest of highlighting progress that has been made in meeting the goals and objectives of ITPC, when possible, we present comparisons with results from the 2002 IN ATS. Sections 3 through 6 of the report summarize findings from the IN ATS in four key areas of tobacco control:

- Section 3 summarizes trends in smoking prevalence and smoking intensity.
- Section 4 summarizes trends in smoking cessation, including quit attempts made by current smokers, intentions to quit, perceptions of successful cessation, reasons for quitting and awareness of services to quit smoking, health care coverage for smoking cessation services, and smoking advice given by health care professionals.
- Section 5 summarizes trends in secondhand smoke, including measures of smoke-free homes and smoke-free workplaces and attitudes toward the health effects of secondhand smoke exposure.
- Section 6 summarizes knowledge and attitudes toward tobacco control policy and support for tobacco control programs

Within each section, the report follows the same general format:

- description of the IN ATS measure that is being presented
- graphic of trends in the IN ATS measure of interest
- bulleted highlights of the trends observed in the graphic
- synthesis of findings at the conclusion of the section

The next section describes the methods that were used to collect 2006 IN ATS data and the analytic strategies employed to provide precise estimates among Indiana adults.

2. DATA AND METHODS

2.1 Sampling Procedures

The 2006 Indiana Adult Tobacco Survey (IN ATS) gathered information from adult Hoosiers between November 30, 2006, and March 11, 2007. The survey was designed as a random sample of adult Hoosiers aged 18 and older. African American and Hispanic adults were oversampled, as were adults in more rural regions of the state. In addition, approximately 50% of the sample was drawn from households for which we had an address match. Cases for which we had an address were sent a lead letter briefly describing the study and asking for their participation. Lead letters have been shown to improve response rates; therefore, we chose a higher proportion of our sample from address-matched households.

Approximately 78,817 calls were made to sample members, with completed cases receiving 8,489 calls and noncompleted cases receiving 70,328 calls. Completed cases received an average of 4.2 calls, and noncompleted cases received an average of 5.4 calls. The number of calls per case ranged from 1 to 15. Weekday nights (Monday through Thursday, after 5 p.m.) were the most successful time for completing interviews, with 61.8% of the interviews completed during this period. Approximately 24% of the interviews were completed on weekdays (before 5 p.m.), 8% were completed on weekend days, and 6.5% were completed on weekend nights (Sunday after 5 p.m.).

A detailed description of sampling procedures is presented in Appendix A. Exhibit 2-1 presents the final unweighted sample characteristics by age group, race/ethnicity, gender, geographic region, income, and education.

2.2 Analysis Methods

All estimates presented in this report were poststratified and weighted to account for the stratified sampling design and to reflect actual demographic breakdowns in Indiana. Where possible, comparisons are made between the 2002 and 2006 IN ATS. In addition, we present estimates for various demographic groups, including age, race/ethnicity, gender, geographic region, income, and education level. Statistical significance across years and groups is determined by comparison of 95% confidence intervals. Only statistically significant differences are discussed in the body of the report.

Appendix B presents a summary of measures by sociodemographic groups. All Appendix B tables include weighted results and 95% confidence intervals.

Exhibit 2-1. 2006 IN ATS Unweighted Sample Characteristics

	N	Percentage
Overall	2,031	100.0
Age^a		
18–24	137	6.8
25–39	454	22.6
40–64	1,015	50.4
65 and Older	407	20.2
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic White	1,377	67.8
Non-Hispanic Black	214	10.5
Hispanic	318	15.7
Other Race/Ethnicity	122	6.0
Gender		
Female	967	47.6
Male	1,064	52.4
Region		
Northwest	366	18.0
North Central	285	14.0
Northeast	244	12.0
Central West	112	5.5
Central-Indianapolis	561	27.6
Central East	122	6.0
Southwest	177	8.7
Southeast	164	8.1
Income^a		
Less than \$25,000	505	26.7
\$25,000–\$34,999	227	12.0
\$35,000–\$49,999	320	17.0
\$50,000–\$74,999	367	19.4
\$75,000 or More	470	24.9
Education^a		
Less than High School	128	6.5
High School Graduate	682	34.6
Some College/Associate's Degree	560	28.4
College Graduate	362	18.4
Post-Graduate	241	12.2

^a Missing information is not included in the unweighted sample characteristics. Age information is missing for 18 respondents, income information is missing for 142 respondents, and education information is missing for 58 respondents.

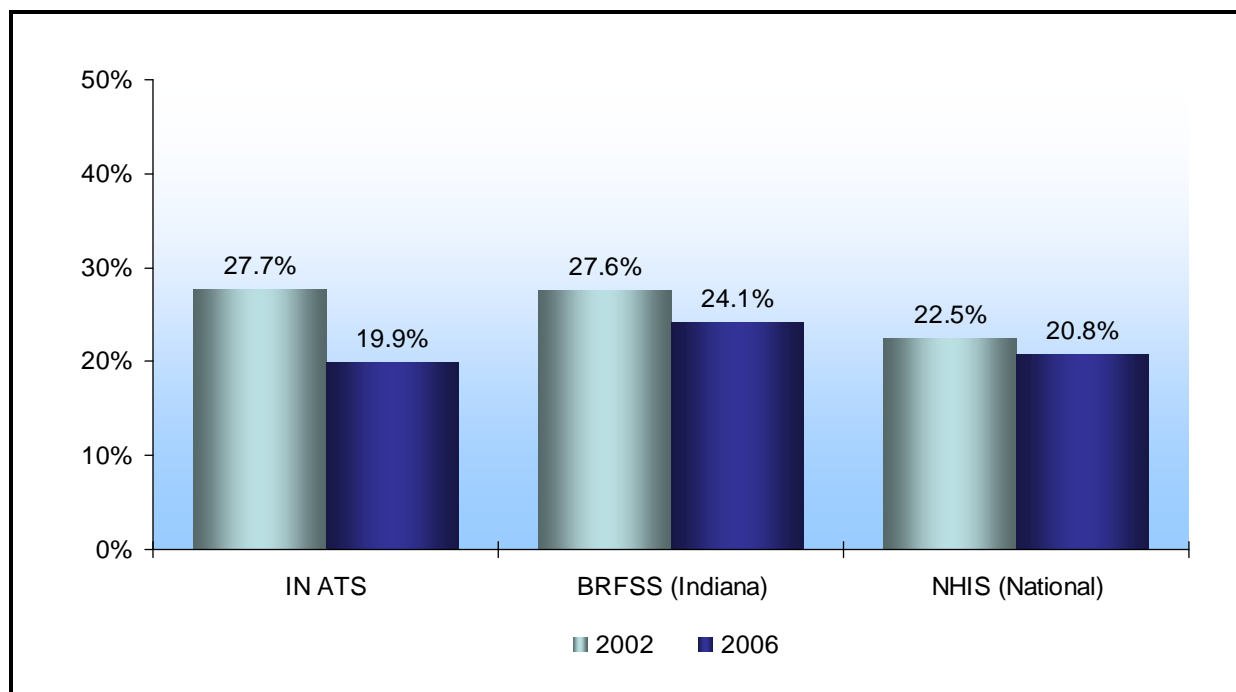
3. SMOKING PREVALENCE

To assess the progress of the Indiana Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (ITPC) in decreasing smoking rates among Indiana adults, we compare Indiana Adult Tobacco Survey (IN ATS) estimates of smoking prevalence between 2002 and 2006. This section presents trends in current smoking prevalence for Hoosier adults overall and across sociodemographic divisions (age, race/ethnicity, gender, region, income, education level, and health insurance status). In addition, we present estimates of smoking intensity among current smokers.

3.1 Current Smoking Prevalence among Indiana Adults

Exhibit 3-1 presents IN ATS and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) estimates of Indiana smoking prevalence and National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) estimates of national smoking prevalence for 2002 and 2006 (Barnes and Schiller, 2007). In the 2006 IN ATS, respondents were first asked if they had ever smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Adults who answered affirmatively were then asked, "Do you now smoke cigarettes everyday, some days, or not at all?" Current smokers are defined as adults who had ever smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and who currently smoke everyday or some days.

Exhibit 3-1. Current Smoking Prevalence among Indiana and U.S. Adults, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS, IN BRFSS, and NHIS

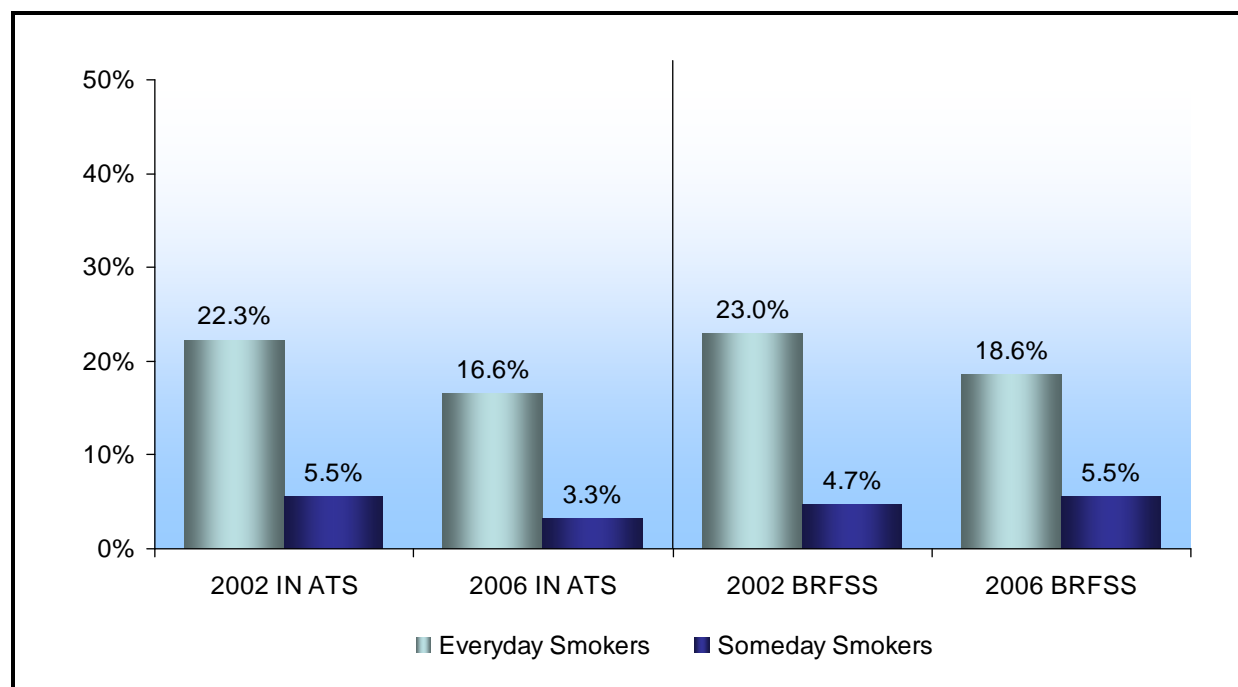


- In 2006, 19.9% of Indiana adults were current smokers according to data from the IN ATS.
- Between 2002 and 2006, Indiana adult smoking prevalence significantly decreased by 7.8 percentage points according to data from the IN ATS. BRFSS data also indicate a significant decrease in Hoosier smoking rates.
- In both years, IN ATS and BRFSS estimates of Indiana adult smoking prevalence were not significantly different.
- According to the BRFSS, Indiana's smoking prevalence was higher than the smoking rate for the country as a whole in 2006.
- Comparisons between the BRFSS and the NHIS suggest that smoking rates were declining faster in Indiana than in the country as a whole from 2002 to 2006.
- One possible explanation for the lower estimates of smoking prevalence in the 2006 IN ATS is that smokers may be more willing to participate in a general health survey, such as BRFSS, than in a tobacco-focused survey (Cowling et al., 2003).

Everyday and Someday Smoking Prevalence among Indiana Adults

Exhibit 3-2 presents the prevalence of everyday and someday smokers in Indiana from the IN ATS and BRFSS for 2002 and 2006.

Exhibit 3-2. Prevalence of Everyday and Someday Smoking among Adults, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS and BRFSS

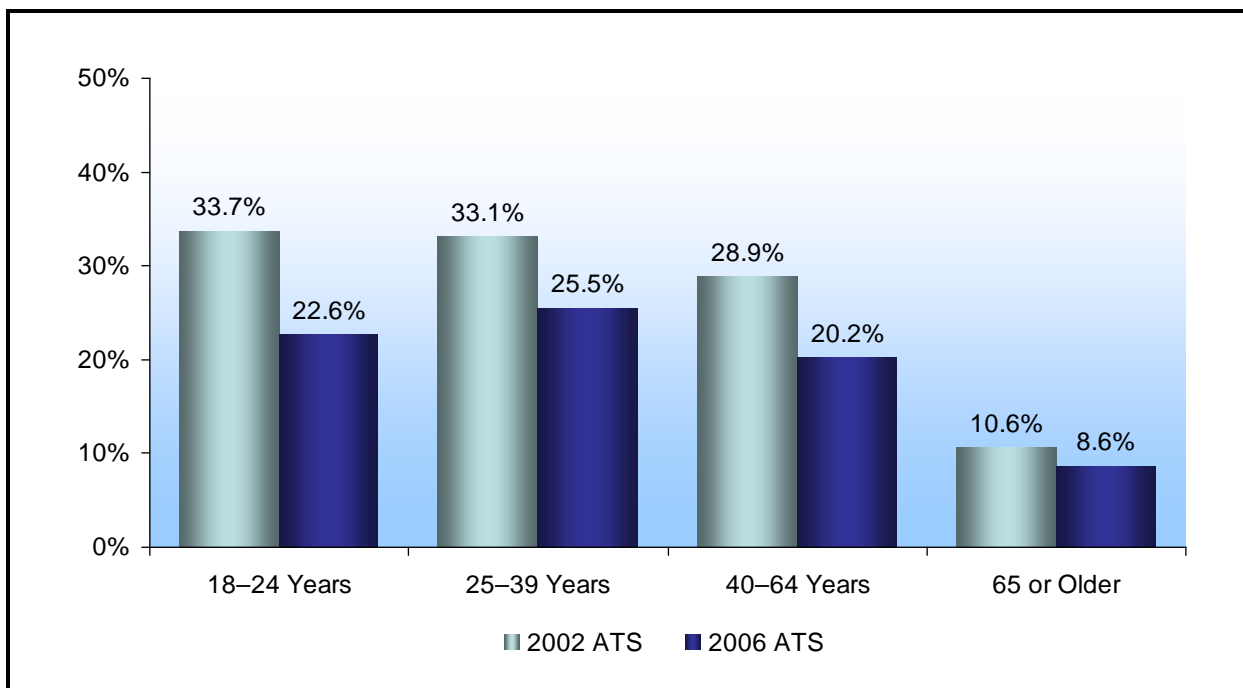


- Among current smokers, 16.6% of adults were everyday smokers and 3.3% were someday smokers according to the 2006 IN ATS.
- Comparing the results of the 2002 IN ATS to the 2006 IN ATS, the prevalence of everyday smokers has decreased by 5.7 percentage points.
- In 2006, IN ATS estimates of someday smoking prevalence were lower than BRFSS estimates.

3.2 Current Smoking Prevalence by Demographics

This section presents smoking prevalence by various sociodemographic groups from 2002 to 2006. Of particular interest is the change in smoking prevalence among Hispanics, African Americans, and young adults (18 to 24 years) from 2002 to 2006. These three demographic populations were specifically targeted by ITPC's 2010 Strategic Plan because of their disproportionately high smoking prevalence in Indiana in previous years. We also present estimates by gender, region, income, education, and health insurance status.

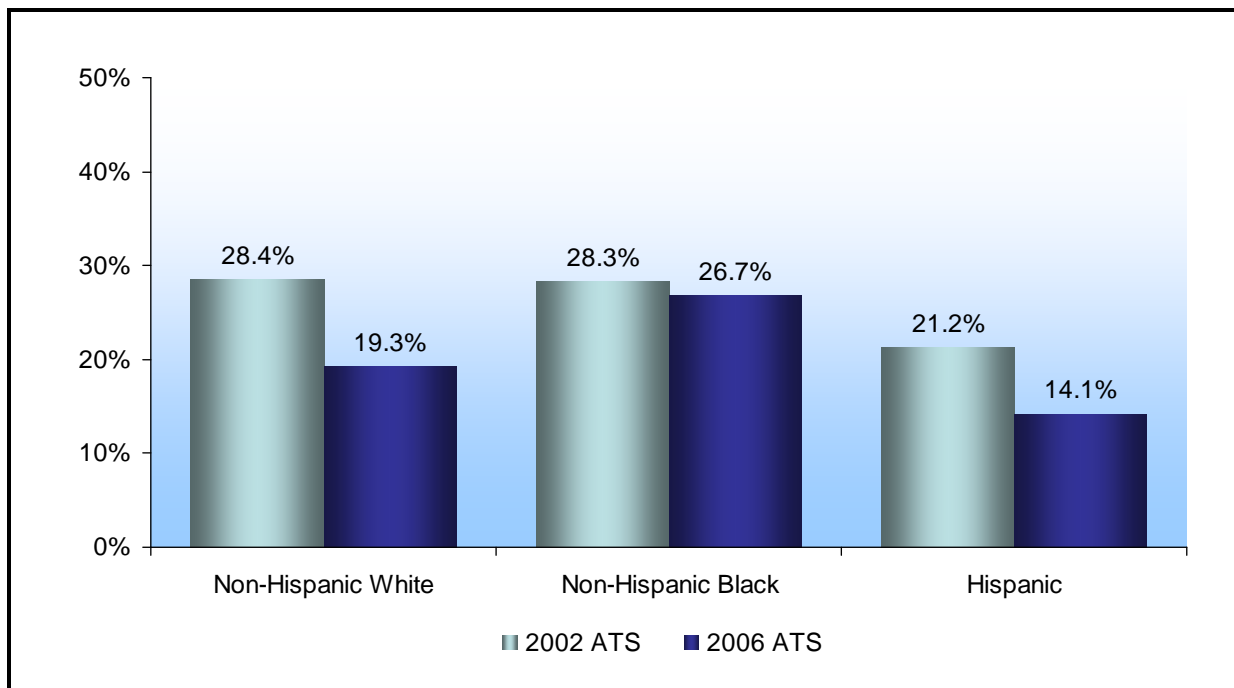
Exhibit 3-3. Current Smoking Prevalence by Age Group, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS



- Overall, adults aged 65 or older have the lowest smoking prevalence. In 2006, 8.6% of Indiana adults aged 65 or older were current smokers.
- Between 2002 and 2006, current smoking prevalence among Indiana adults aged 40 to 64 significantly decreased from 28.9% to 20.2%.
- Adults aged 65 or older are statistically less likely to smoke compared with adults aged 24 to 39 and 40 to 64.

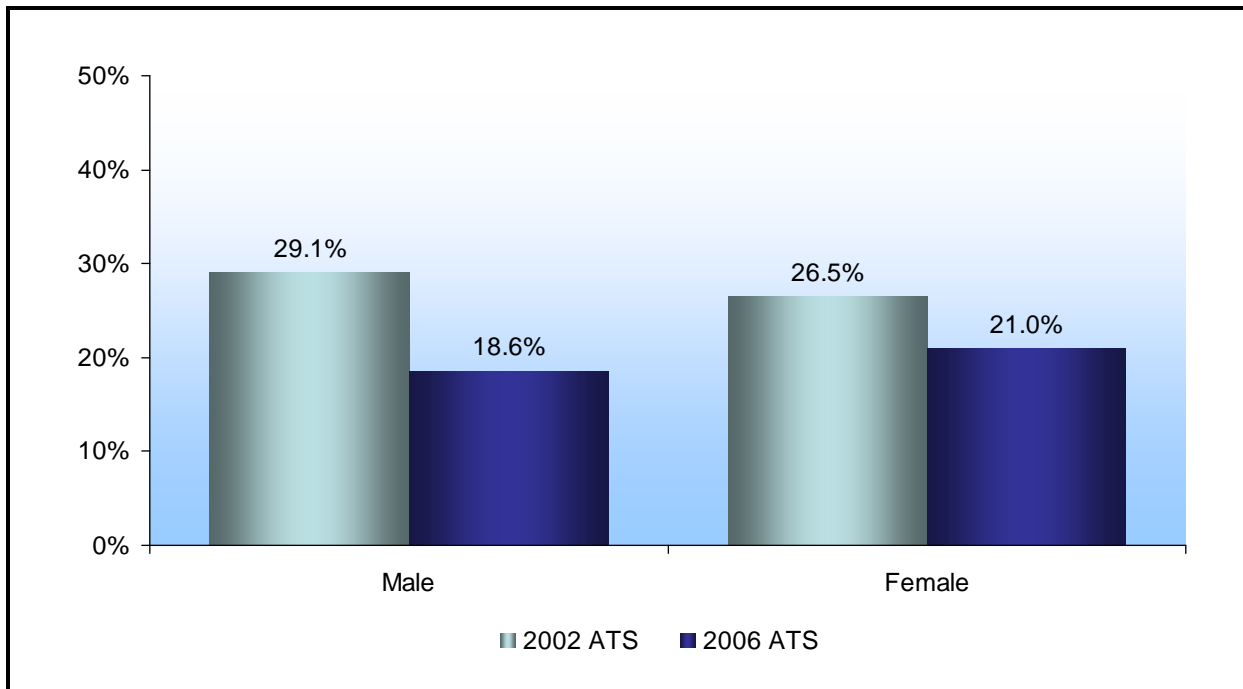
- Although the prevalence of smoking appears to have decreased for 18- to 24-year-olds, this change is not statistically significant. It is also possible that by 2006 many more 18- to 24-year-olds have only cell phones and not landlines. A recent study shows that adults with only cell phone service are much more likely to smoke (Blumberg, Luke, and Cynamon, 2006). Because the ATS does not include cell phone numbers, some of this apparent drop may be due to missing this segment of the population that smokes at higher rates.

Exhibit 3-4. Current Smoking Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS



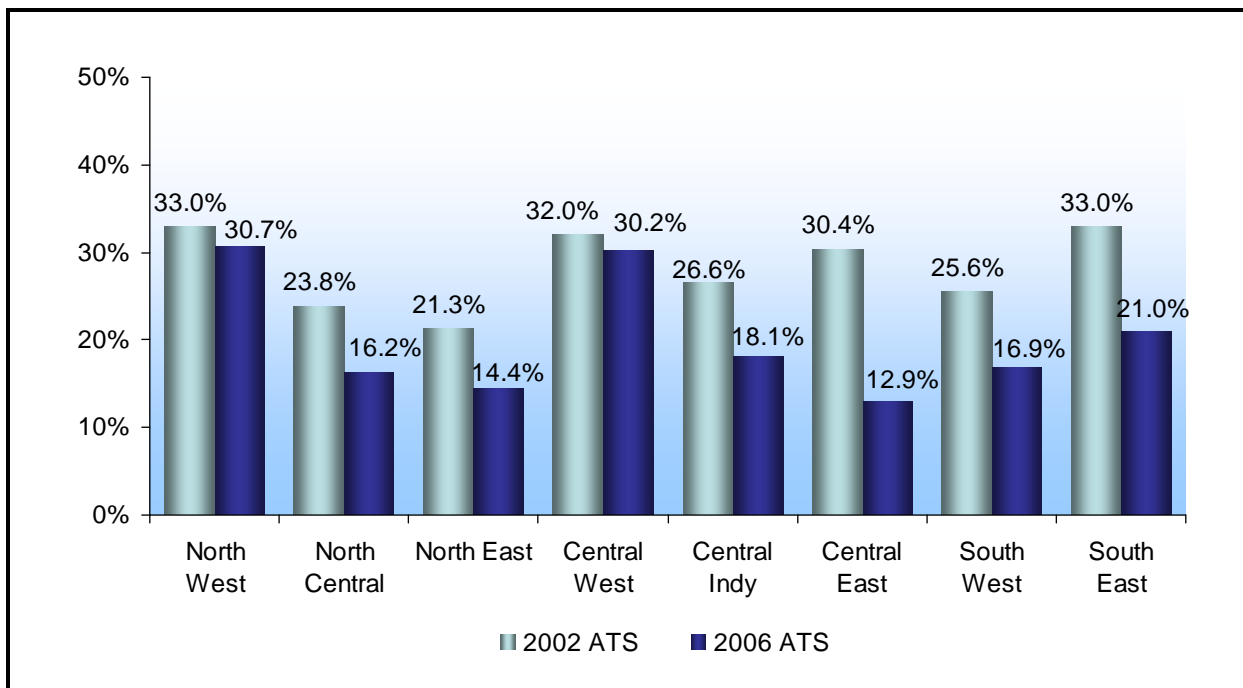
- Between 2002 and 2006, current smoking prevalence among non-Hispanic white adults significantly decreased from 28.4% to 19.3%.
- In 2006, non-Hispanic black adults had the highest smoking prevalence at 26.7%.

Exhibit 3-5. Current Smoking Prevalence by Gender, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS



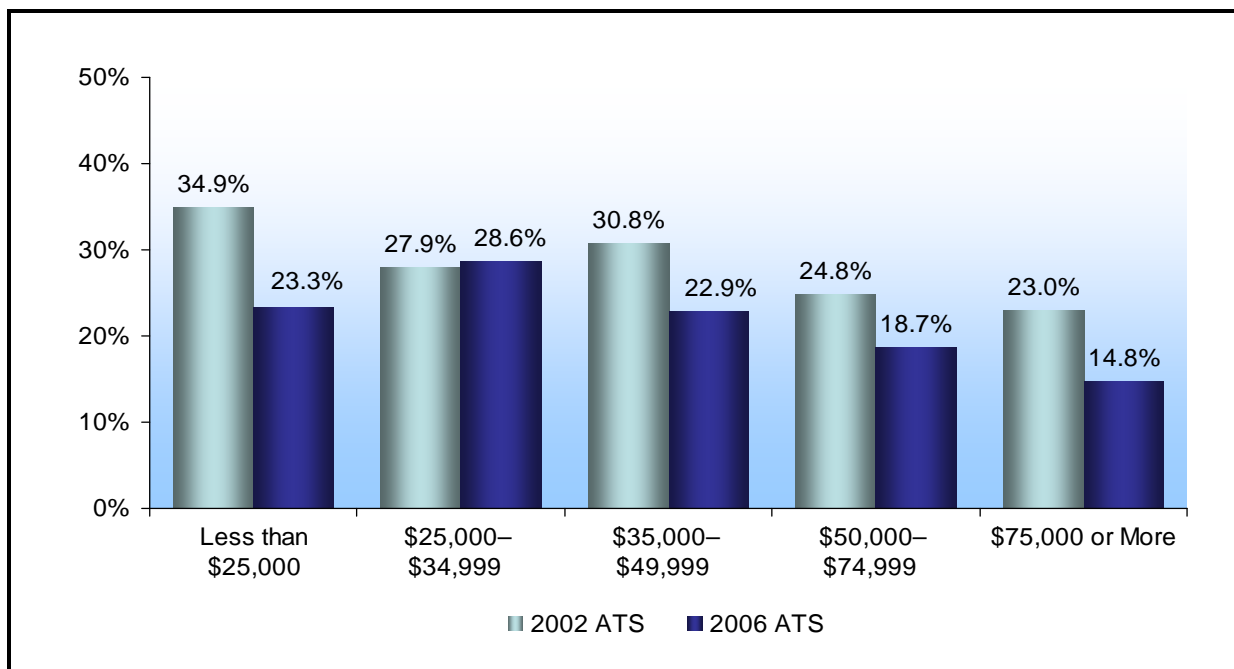
- Between 2002 and 2006, current smoking prevalence significantly decreased from 29.1% to 18.6% among adult males. This represents a decrease of over one-third.

Exhibit 3-6. Current Smoking Prevalence by Region, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS



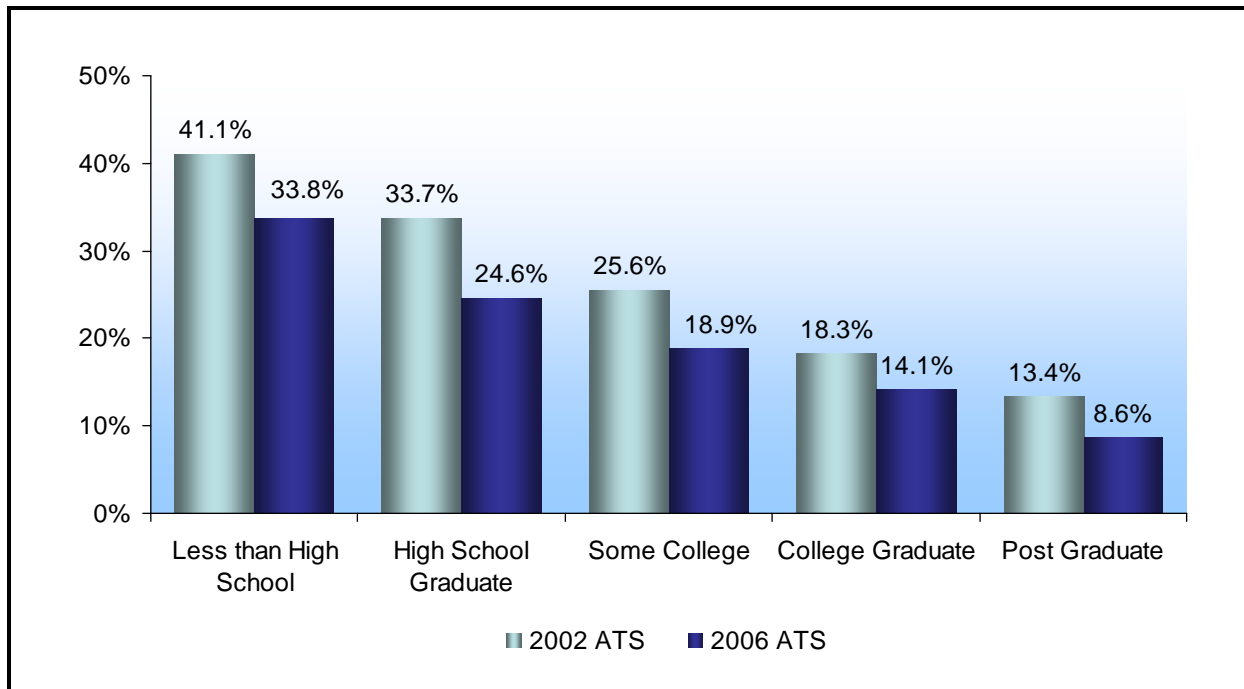
- The prevalence of smoking in the Central East region dropped significantly (by 17.5 percentage points) from 2002 to 2006.
- In 2006, Central East Indiana had the lowest smoking prevalence at 12.9%, whereas the North West and Central West regions had the highest rates at 30.7% and 30.2%, respectively.

Exhibit 3-7. Current Smoking Prevalence by Income, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS



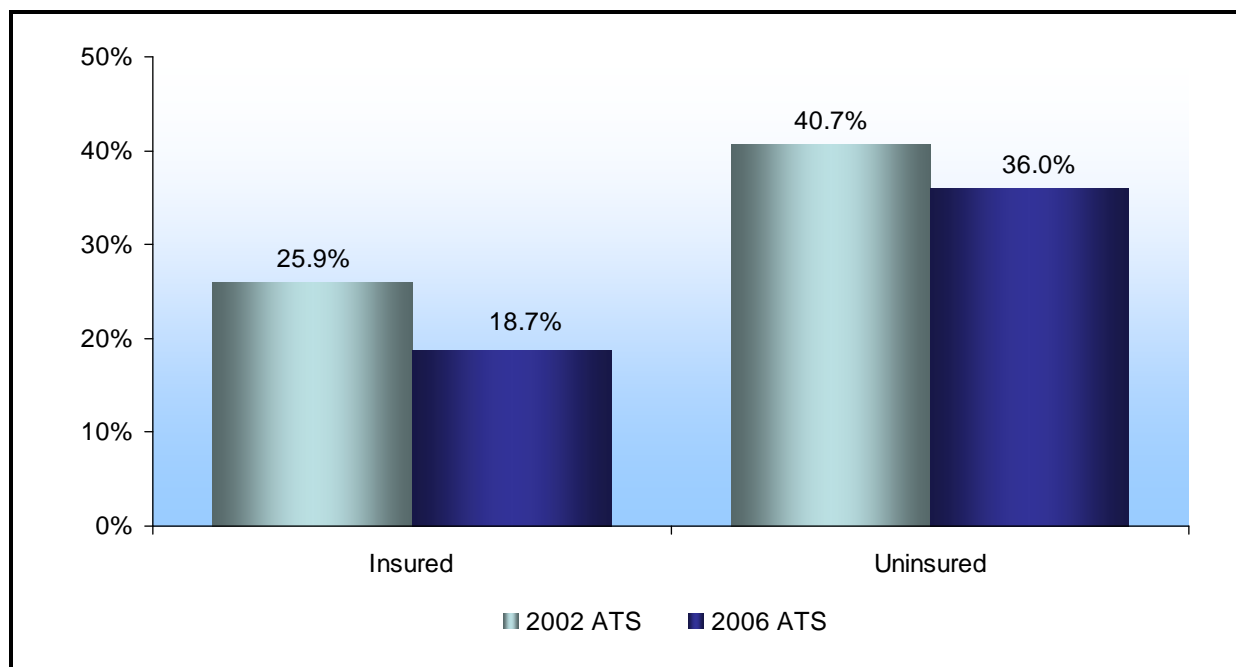
- From 2002 to 2006, the smoking prevalence among Indiana adults in the lowest income level decreased from 34.9% to 23.3%. This change was marginally significant.
- Hoosiers in the highest household income level have the lowest smoking rate, whereas those in the \$25,000–\$34,999 household income level have the highest smoking rate.

Exhibit 3-8. Current Smoking Prevalence by Education, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS

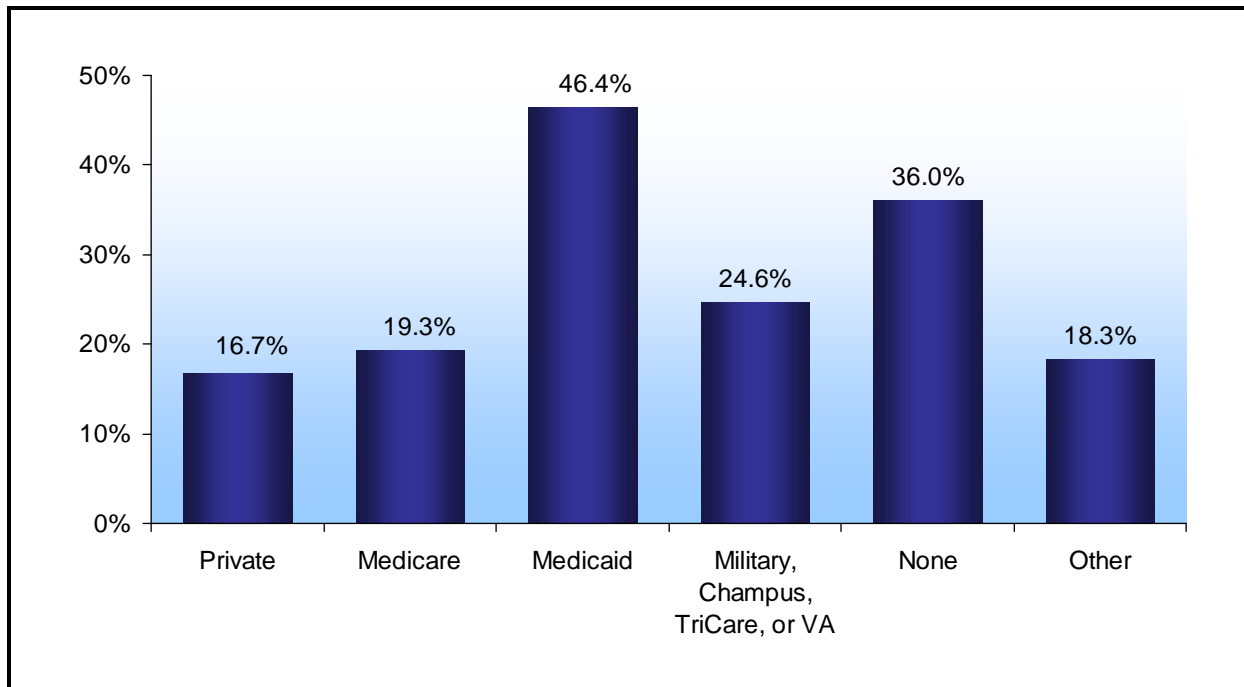


- Smoking rates decline as education levels increase. More than one-third of Hoosier adults with less than a high school education are current smokers.
- In 2006, Indiana adults with less than a high school education are nearly four times more likely to smoke compared to those with post-graduate level education.

Exhibit 3-9. Current Smoking Prevalence by Health Insurance Status, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS



- In 2002 and 2006, Hoosier adults without health care coverage were more likely to smoke than adults with health care coverage. In 2006, uninsured Hoosiers were twice as likely to smoke as Hoosiers who were insured.
- Between 2002 and 2006, smoking prevalence among adults with health care coverage decreased by 7.2 percentage points.

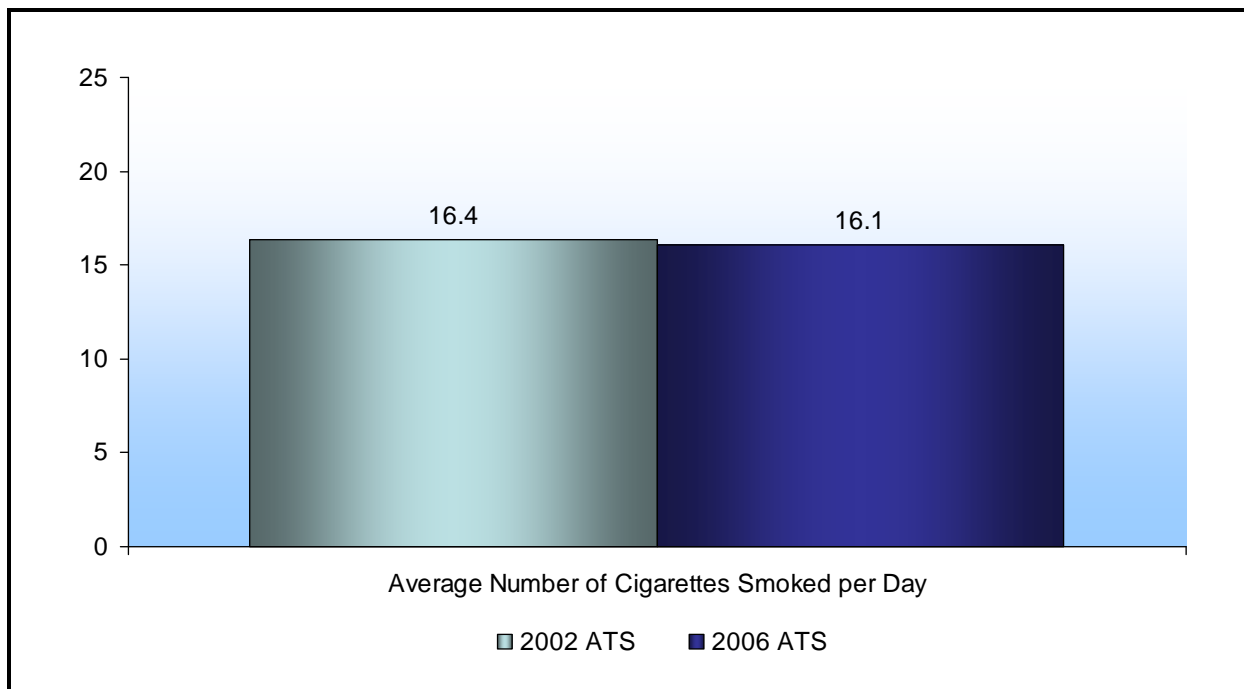
Exhibit 3-10. Current Smoking Prevalence by Health Insurance Type, 2006 IN ATS

- In 2006, smoking prevalence among Hoosiers with Medicaid coverage was nearly three times higher than smoking prevalence among Hoosiers with private health care coverage.
- In 2006, smoking prevalence among Hoosiers with no health care coverage was twice that of those with private health care coverage.

3.3 Smoking Intensity

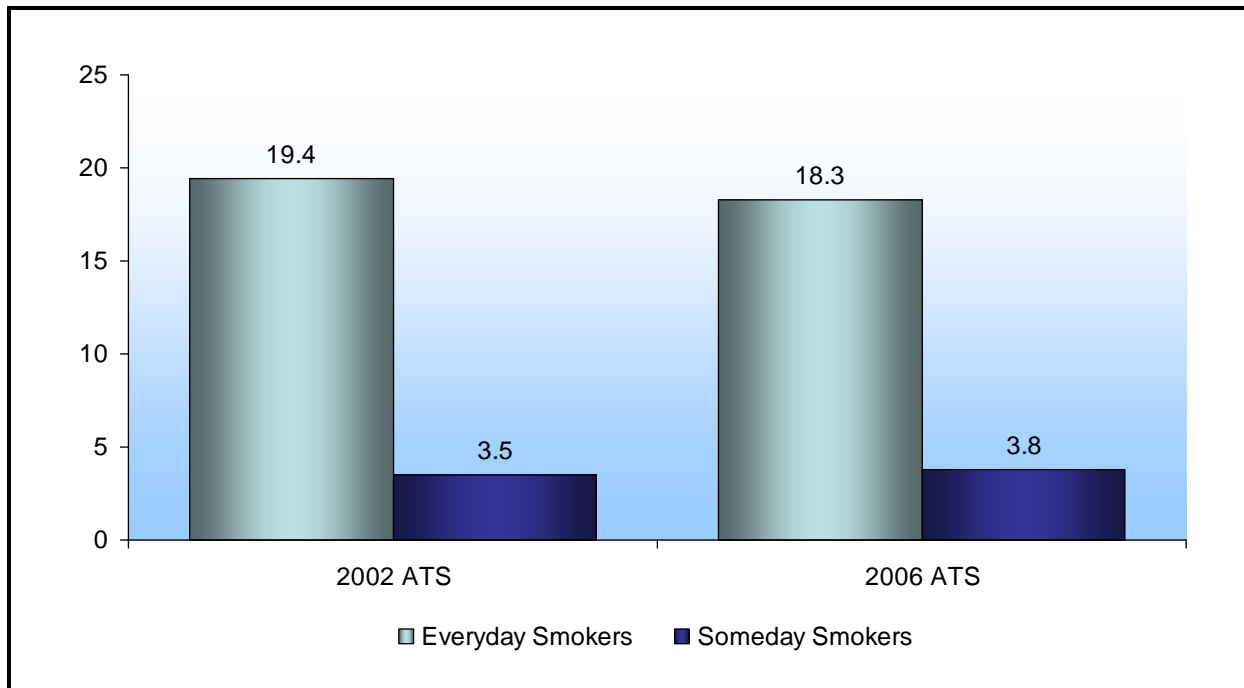
Exhibit 3-11 presents smoking intensity among current smokers, which is estimated by the average number of cigarettes smoked per day.

Exhibit 3-11. Smoking Intensity among Current Smokers, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS



- Current smokers smoke an average of 16 cigarettes per day, which is close to 1 pack per day.

Exhibit 3-12 presents smoking intensity by everyday smokers and someday smokers.

Exhibit 3-12. Smoking Intensity among Everyday Smokers and Someday Smokers, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS

- Smoking intensity among everyday smokers is approximately 5 times higher than smoking intensity among someday smokers.

3.4 Summary

Data from the IN ATS and BRFSS indicate that smoking rates have declined in Indiana from 2002 to 2006. In addition, these data show that smoking rates have declined faster in Indiana over this period than in the United States as a whole. According to the BRFSS, current smoking prevalence among Indiana adults (24.1%) meets the 2010 Strategic Plan objective of reducing smoking prevalence to 24%–25% by 2006. Although the IN ATS also indicates that Indiana has met the objective of reducing smoking prevalence to 24% to 25% by 2006, these results must be interpreted with caution. Current smoking prevalence from the IN ATS (19.9%) appears to overstate the true decline in smoking from 2002 to 2006.

Smoking rates are disproportionately high among adults with less education and income, those with no insurance or on Medicaid, and African Americans. It will be important to ensure that ITPC programmatic efforts reach and resonate with these populations so that smoking rates can continue to decline in the future.

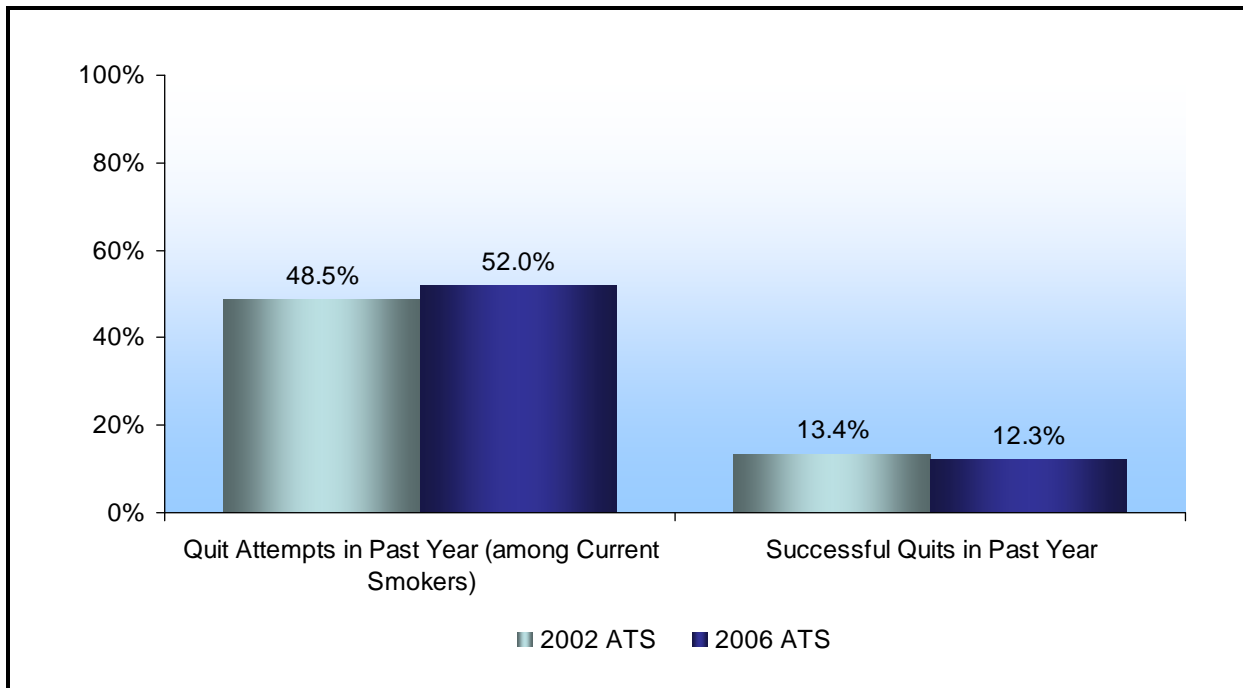
4. SMOKING CESSATION

In this section, we present a number of indicators of smoking cessation, including quit attempts, intentions to quit in the future, confidence in quitting, reasons for quitting, awareness and use of cessation resources, health care coverage for cessation, and support for smoking cessation from health care providers.

4.1 Quit Attempts and Successful Quits

Exhibit 4-1 presents the percentage of current smokers who made one or more quit attempt in the past year and the percentage of adults who successfully quit smoking in the past year. Quit attempts made by current smokers was assessed by the question, “During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?” The prevalence of recent successful quits is defined as the number of recent quitters (former smokers who had quit in the past year) divided by the number of current smokers and recent quitters.

Exhibit 4-1. Quit Attempts and Recent Successful Quits, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS

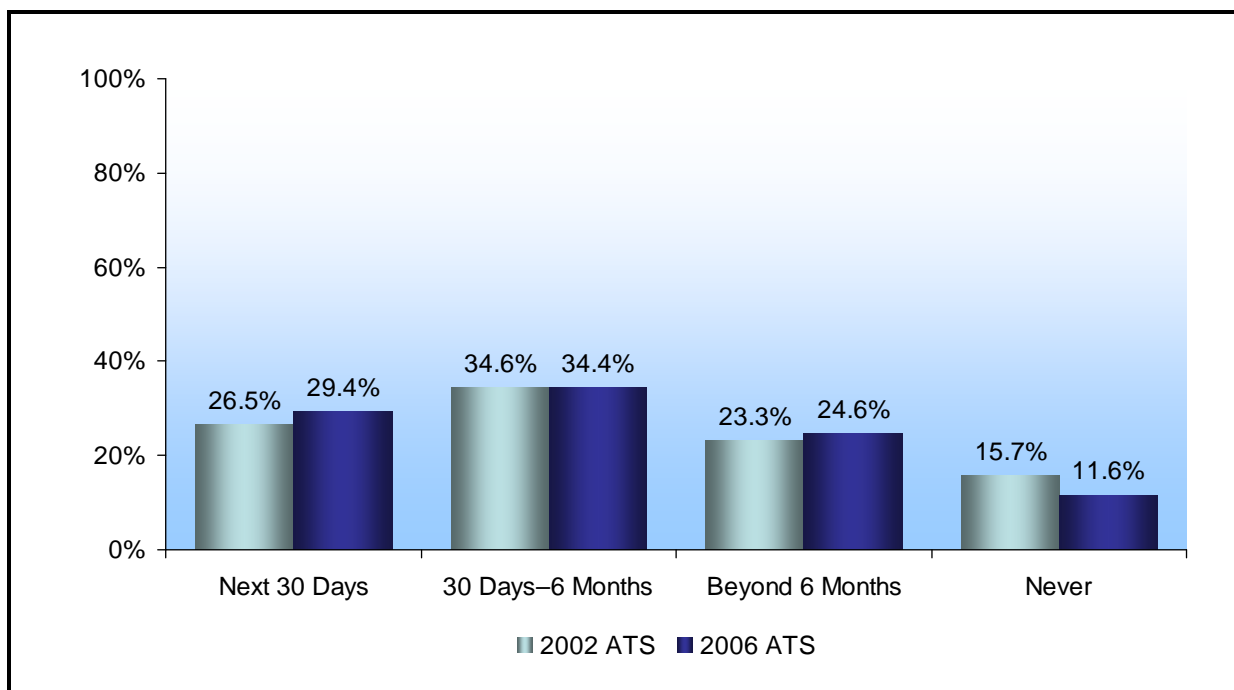


- In 2006, 52.0% of adult smokers in Indiana made a quit attempt in the year prior to survey participation.
- In 2006, 12.3% of smokers successfully quit smoking in the past year.

4.2 Intentions to Quit

Exhibit 4-2 presents the percentage of current smokers who plan to quit smoking in the future. The categories are mutually exclusive estimates of the percentage of current smokers who responded that they were planning to quit in 30 days, sometime between 30 days and 6 months, sometime after 6 months, or never.

Exhibit 4-2. Current Smokers' Intentions to Quit, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS

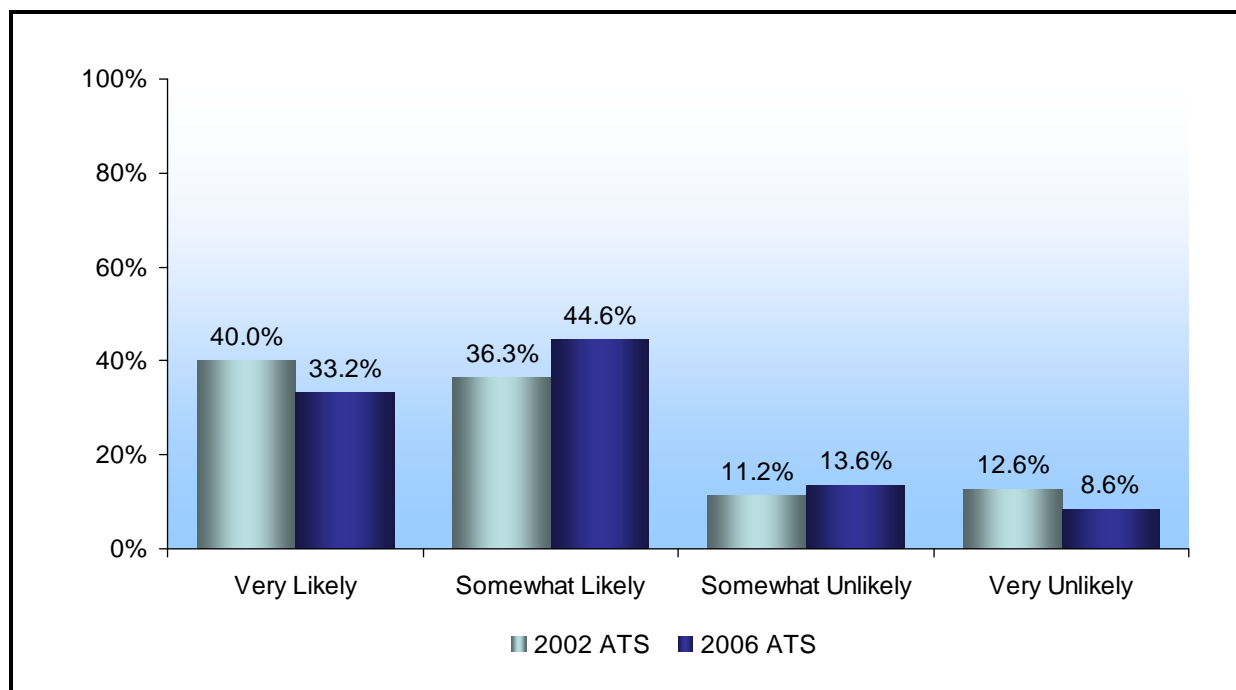


- A majority of current smokers reported that they intended to quit smoking at some point.
- In 2006, most current smokers (34.4%) reported that they intended to quit smoking within 1 to 6 months.

4.3 Perceived Likelihood of Cessation Success

Exhibit 4-3 presents the perceptions that current smokers had concerning the likelihood of successfully quitting smoking. These perceptions were captured by the question, "If you decided to give up smoking altogether, how likely do you think you would be to succeed?" Responses ranged from "very likely" to "very unlikely."

Exhibit 4-3. Current Smokers' Perceived Likelihood of Cessation Success, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS

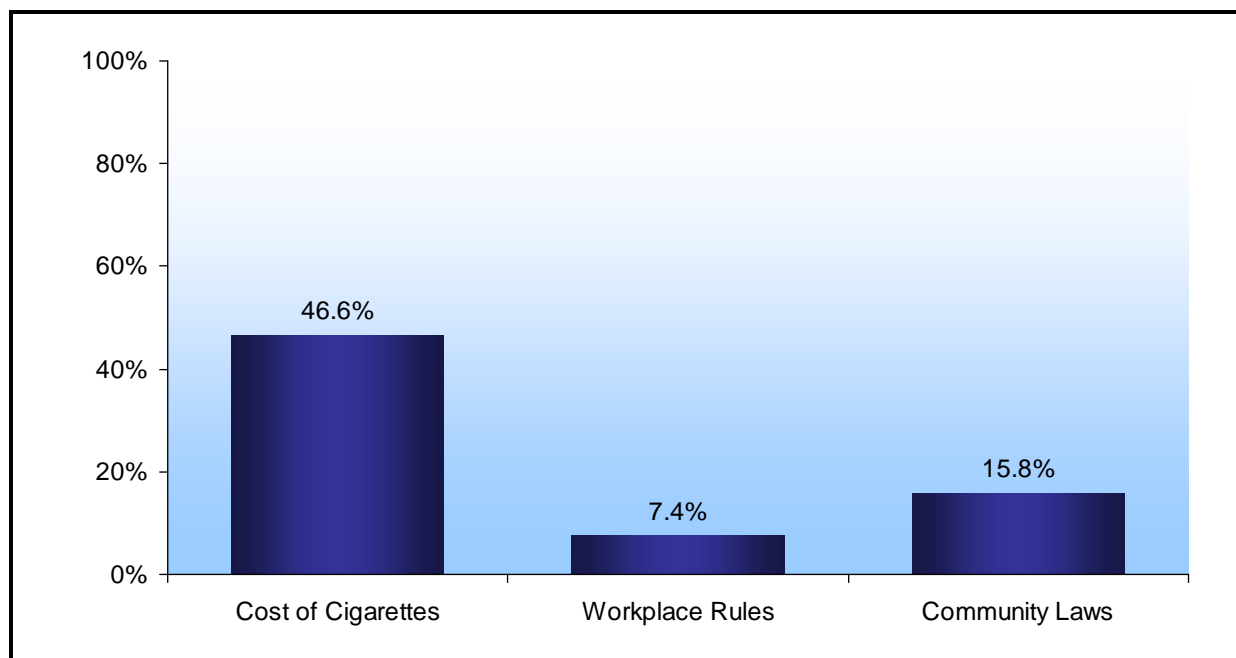


- More than 75% of current smokers feel that if they decided to quit smoking, they are very likely or somewhat likely to give up smoking altogether.

4.4 Reasons for Quitting and Quit Attempts

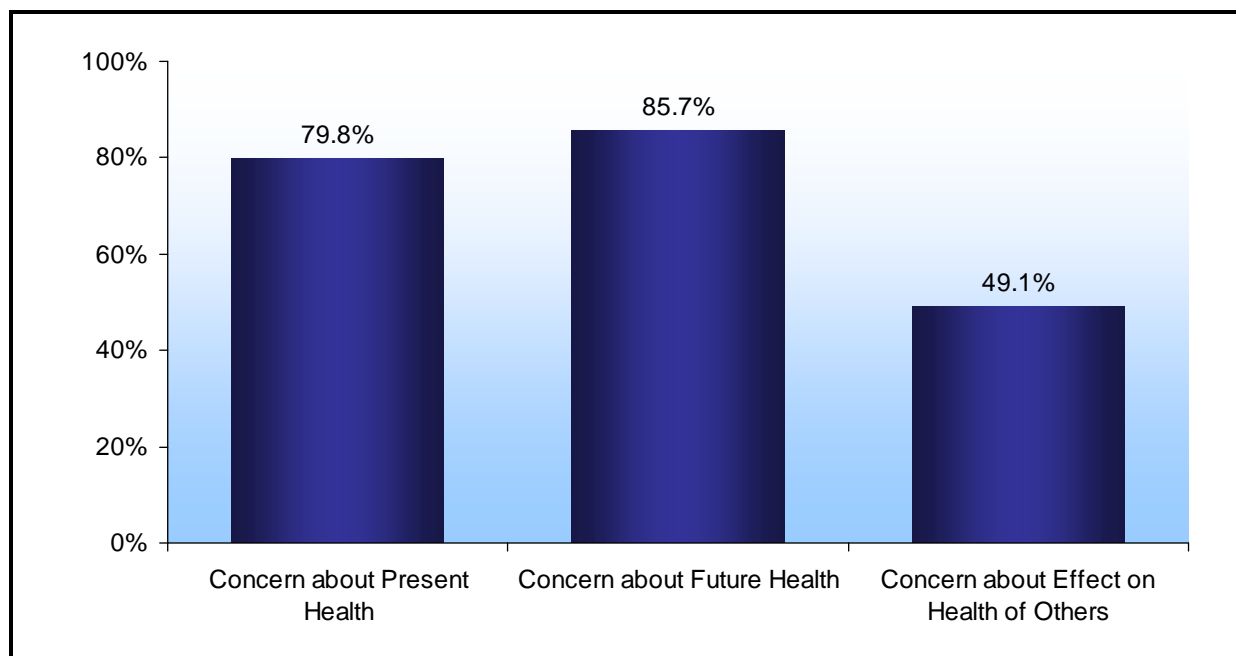
Exhibits 4-4 through 4-6 highlight reasons that current smokers and recent quitters made quit attempts in the past 12 months. Current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months and former smokers who quit within the past year (recent quitters) were asked to indicate which common reasons for quitting were important in their latest quit attempt: policy-related reasons (the cost of cigarettes, smoking is prohibited in the workplace, or my community has a law against smoking in public places and workplaces), health-related reasons (concern for what smoking is doing to their present health, concern for what smoking is doing to their future health, or the effect that smoking has on the health of others), or social reasons (encouragement from family and friends, doctor or dentist recommended quitting smoking, or setting a good example for children).

Exhibit 4-4. Policy Reasons for Quit Attempts among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters, 2006 IN ATS



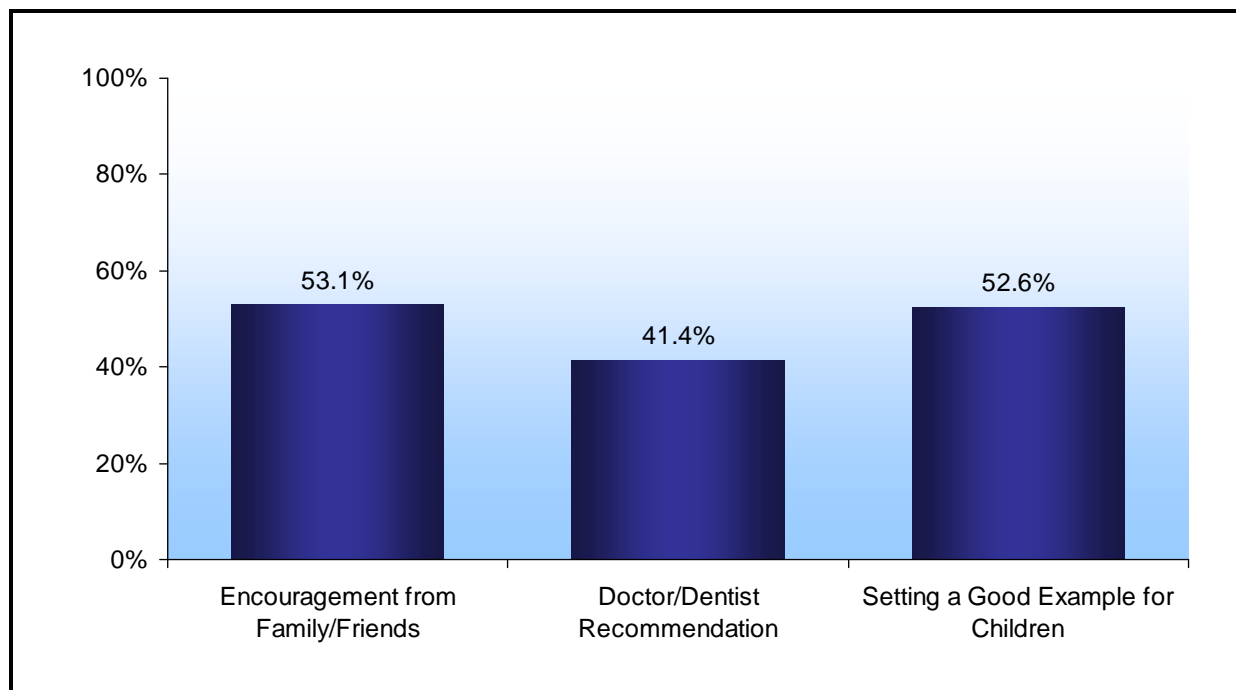
- The most common policy-related reason for quitting given by current smokers and recent quitters was the cost of cigarettes.

Exhibit 4-5. Health Reasons for Quit Attempts among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters, 2006 IN ATS



- The most common health-related reason for quitting given by current smokers and recent quitters was concern about their future health.

Exhibit 4-6. Social Reasons for Quit Attempts among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters, 2006 IN ATS

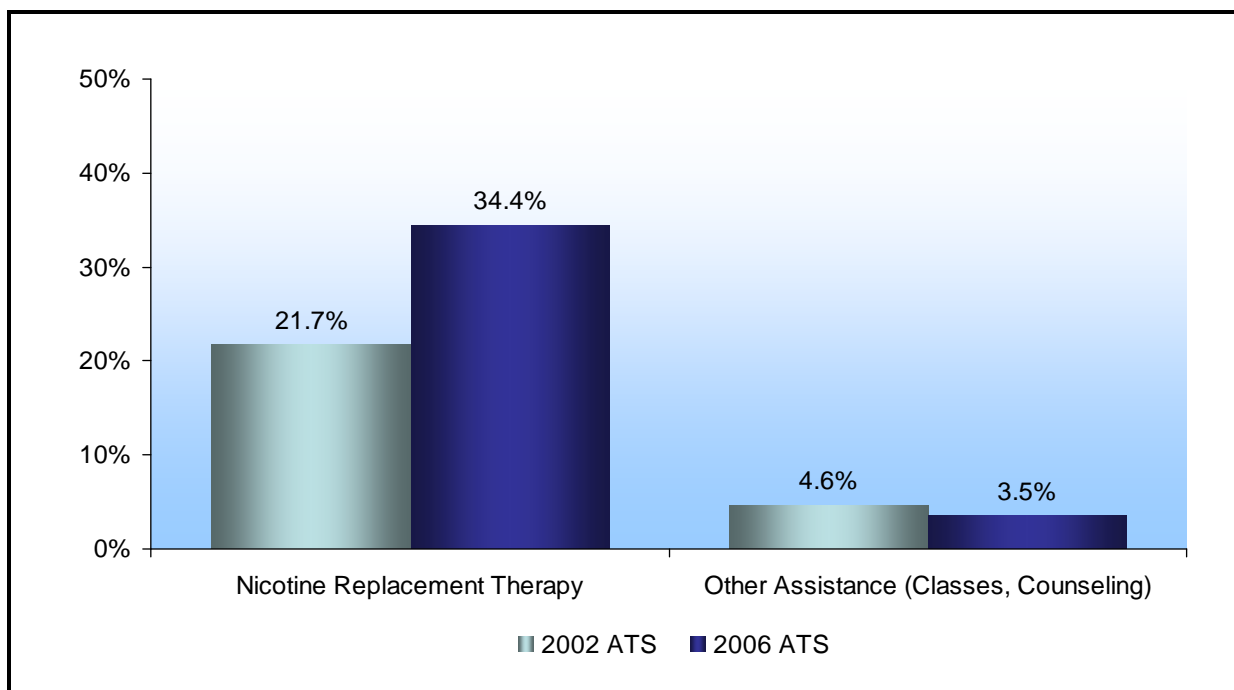


- The most common social reason for quitting given by current smokers and recent quitters was encouragement from family and friends.

4.5 Use of Evidence-Based Methods for Quitting

Exhibit 4-7 presents the percentage of respondents who reported using smoking cessation assistance among current smokers with a quit attempt in the past 12 months and former smokers who quit in the past year. The estimate for nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) includes respondents who used the nicotine patch, nicotine gum, or any other medication to help them quit. The other indicator of evidence-based smoking cessation methods includes receiving counseling or taking cessation classes.

Exhibit 4-7. Use of Evidence-Based Methods for Quitting among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS

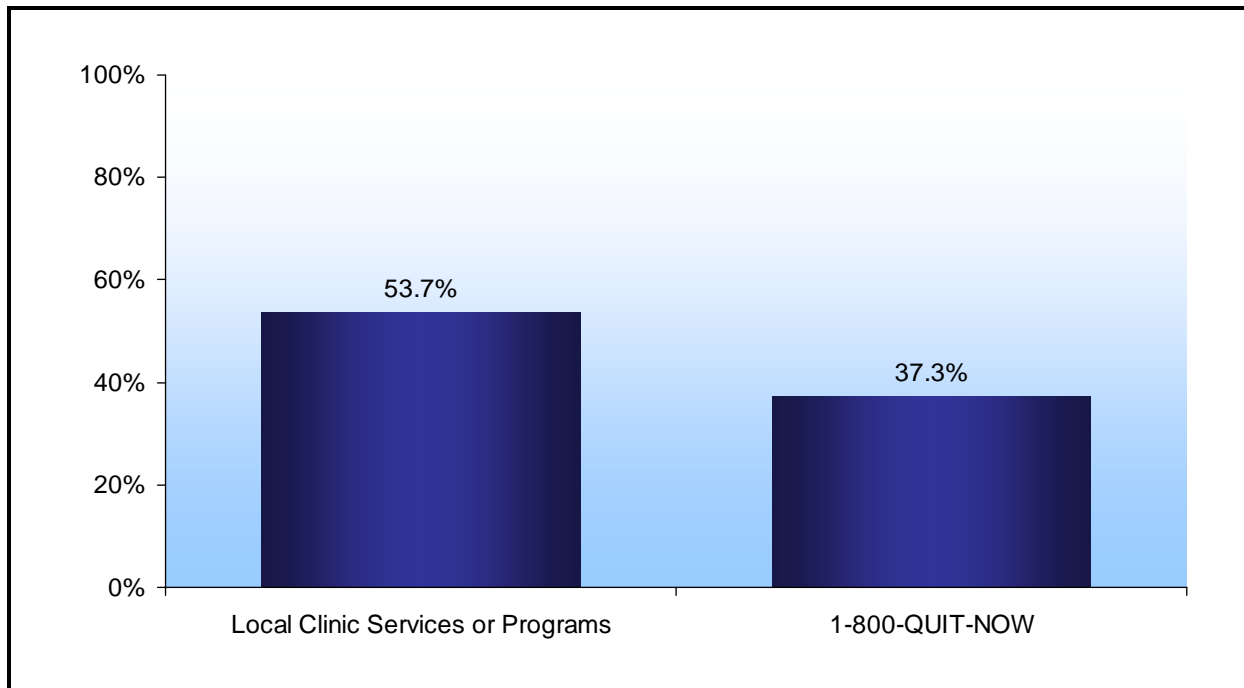


- The most commonly used evidence-based method for smoking cessation was NRT (34.4%).
- Although NRT use appears to have increased substantially, this difference is not statistically significant.

4.6 Awareness of Cessation Resources

Exhibit 4-8 presents the percentage of current smokers who indicated awareness of cessation assistance. Estimates are given for the percentage of respondents who were aware of local health clinic services or other programs to help them quit smoking and the percentage who had heard of the 1-800-QUIT-NOW Indiana Tobacco Quitline, which began in March 2006. In contrast to other estimates, respondents who answered “don’t know” were not excluded from analysis.

**Exhibit 4-8. Awareness of Cessation Resources among Current Smokers, 2006
IN ATS**

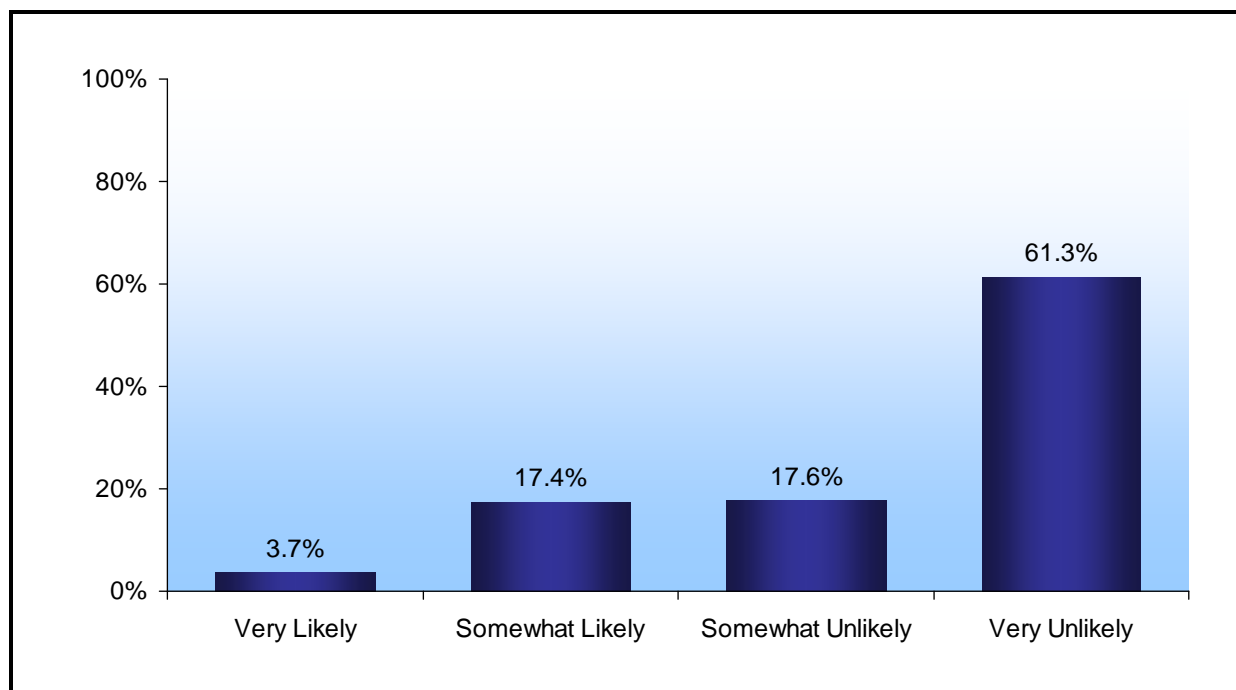


- In 2006, 53.7% of Hoosier smokers reported being aware of local clinical services or programs that are available for quitting smoking.
- In 2006, 37.3% of Hoosier smokers reported being aware of 1-800-QUIT-NOW.

4.7 Likelihood of Using Telephone Quitline Services

The likelihood of adult current smokers in Indiana using telephone Quitline services to quit smoking, as presented in Exhibit 4-9, was assessed by the question “How likely would you be to use telephone-based services to help you quit smoking?” Response categories ranged from “very likely” to “very unlikely.”

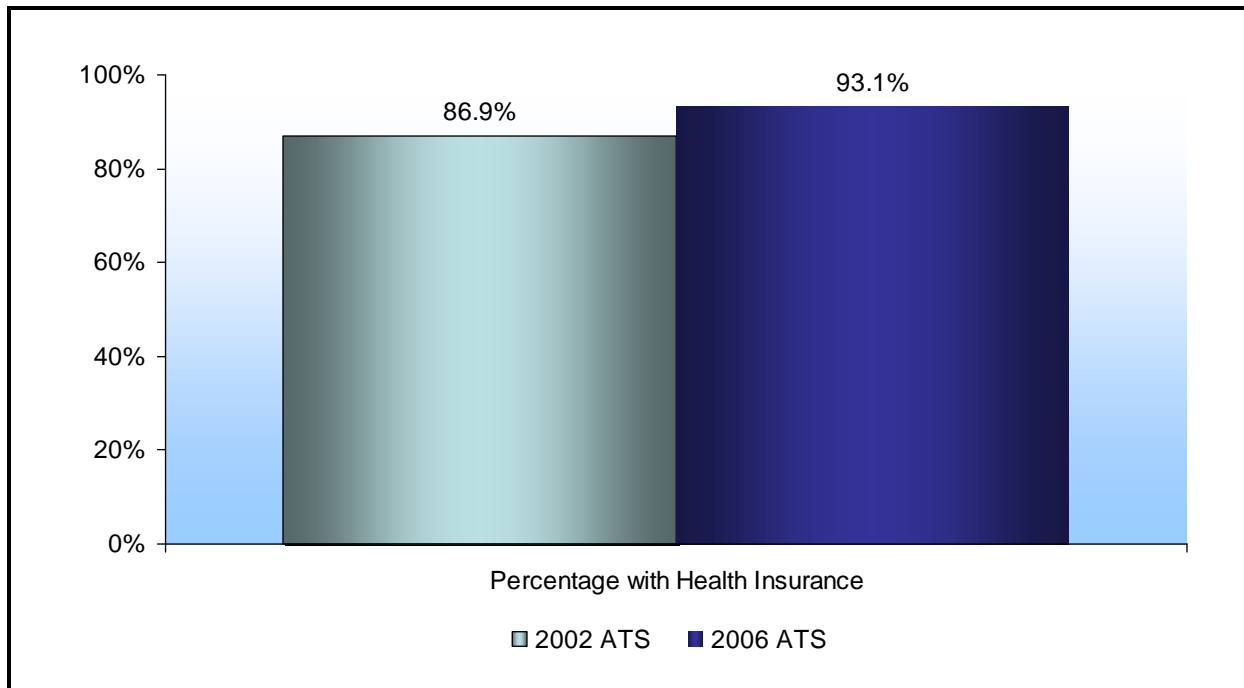
Exhibit 4-9. Likelihood of Using Telephone Quitline Services among Current Smokers, 2006 IN ATS



- Approximately one in five smokers indicated that they would be likely to use a telephone Quitline service to help them quit smoking. Typically, 2% to 5% of current smokers will use a telephone Quitline.

4.8 Health Care Coverage

Exhibit 4-10 presents the percentage of Indiana adults who reported having some form of health care coverage. The estimate includes the percentage of respondents who use private insurance; Medicare; Medicaid; Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or Veterans Administration (VA); or other form of health insurance to pay for most of their medical care.

**Exhibit 4-10. Percentage of Hoosiers with Health Care Coverage, 2002^a and 2006
IN ATS**

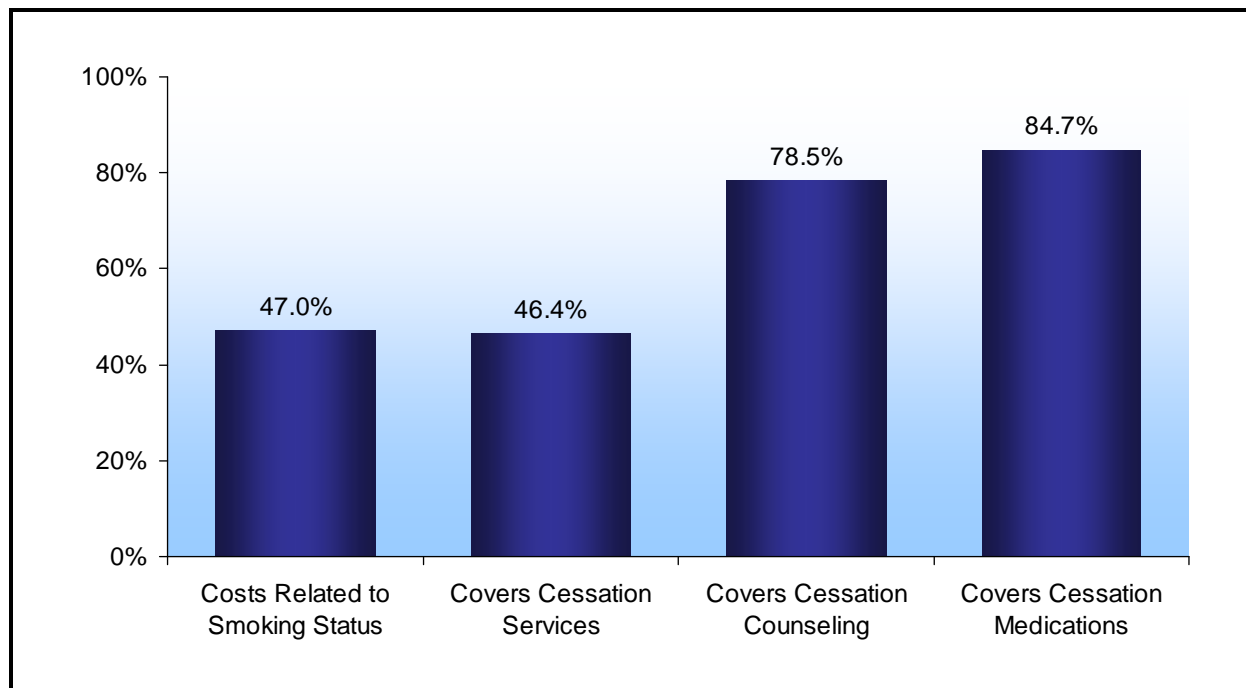
^a In 2002, respondents were asked, "Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?" Response options were "Yes," "No," "Don't Know," or "Refused."

- Since 2002, the percentage of Indiana adults who reported having health insurance increased from 86.9% to 93.1%.

4.9 Cessation Coverage

Exhibit 4-11 highlights whether health care coverage is more expensive based on smoking status and the type of cessation services that are covered by health insurance. Adult respondents with health care coverage were asked if their health care coverage costs more if they smoke and if their health care coverage pays for stop-smoking services. Only respondents who indicated that their health care coverage pays for stop-smoking services were asked if their health care coverage pays for cessation counseling or medications (such as Zyban, Wellbutrin, Bupropion, or Chantix) to help people quit smoking. Therefore, the last two estimates of cessation service coverage are based on a smaller sample size than the first two estimates.

Exhibit 4-11. Cessation Coverage among Hoosiers with Health Care Coverage, 2006 IN ATS



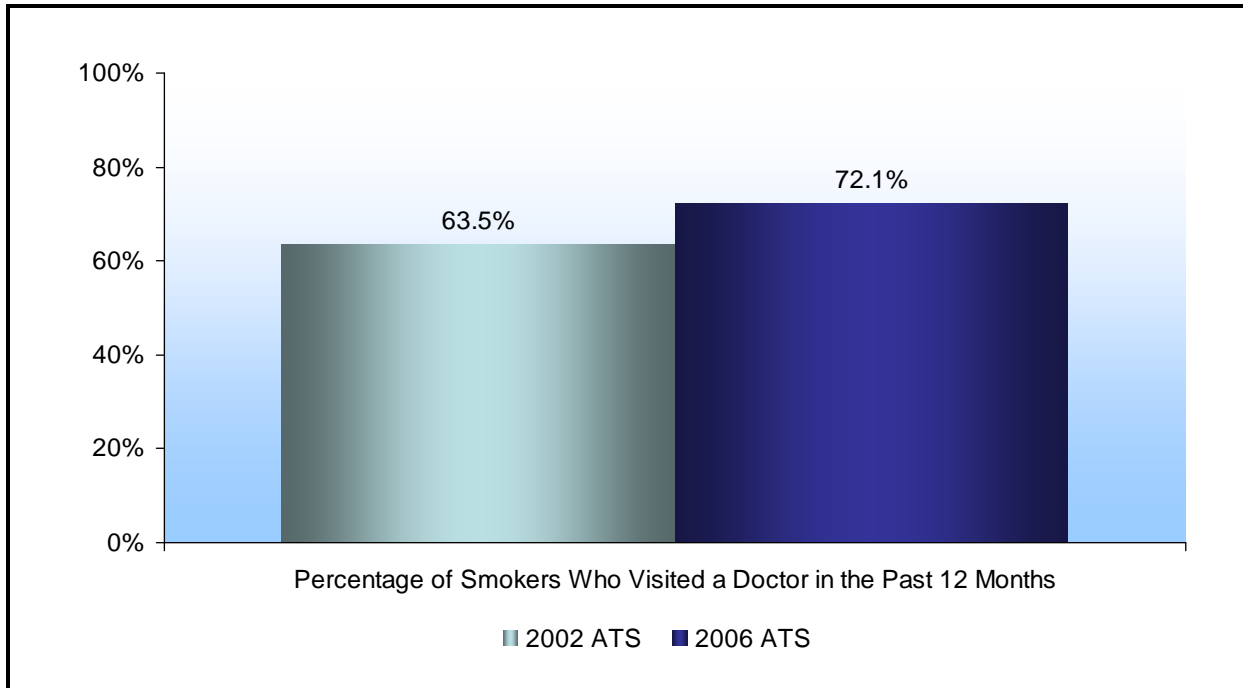
- In 2006, 47.0% of adults with health care coverage reported that the cost of their health insurance is related to smoking status.
- 46.4% of adults with health care coverage reported that their health care coverage covers cessation services.
- Among adults who indicated that their insurance covers smoking cessation, 78.5% and 84.7%, respectively, indicated that their insurance covers cessation counseling and cessation medications.

4.10 Support for Cessation from Health Care Providers

4.10.1 Visits to a Doctor or Other Health Professional in the Past 12 Months

Exhibit 4-12 presents the percentage of respondents who visited a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months for care among current smokers.

Exhibit 4-12. Current Smokers Who Visited a Doctor or Other Health Professional in the Past 12 Months, 2006 IN ATS

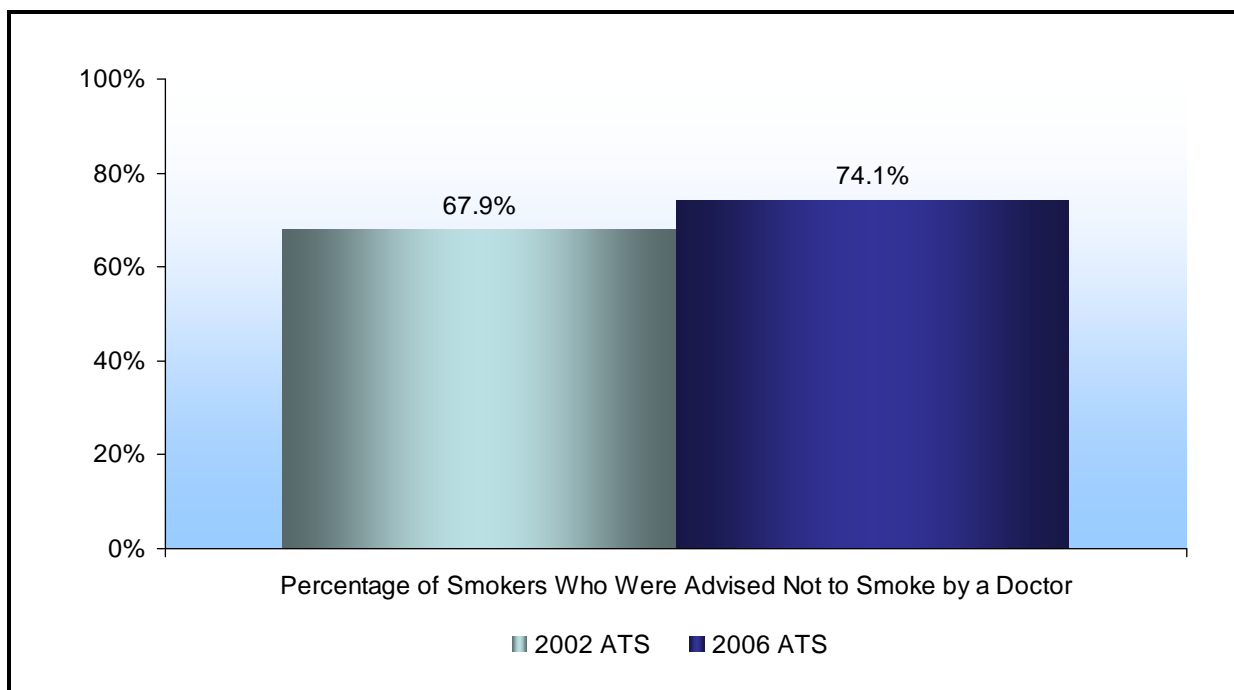


- In 2006, 72.1% of current smokers visited a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months.

4.10.2 Advice from Doctors and Other Health Professionals

Exhibit 4-13 presents the percentage of respondents who were advised not to smoke by a doctor or other health professional among current smokers who visited a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months.

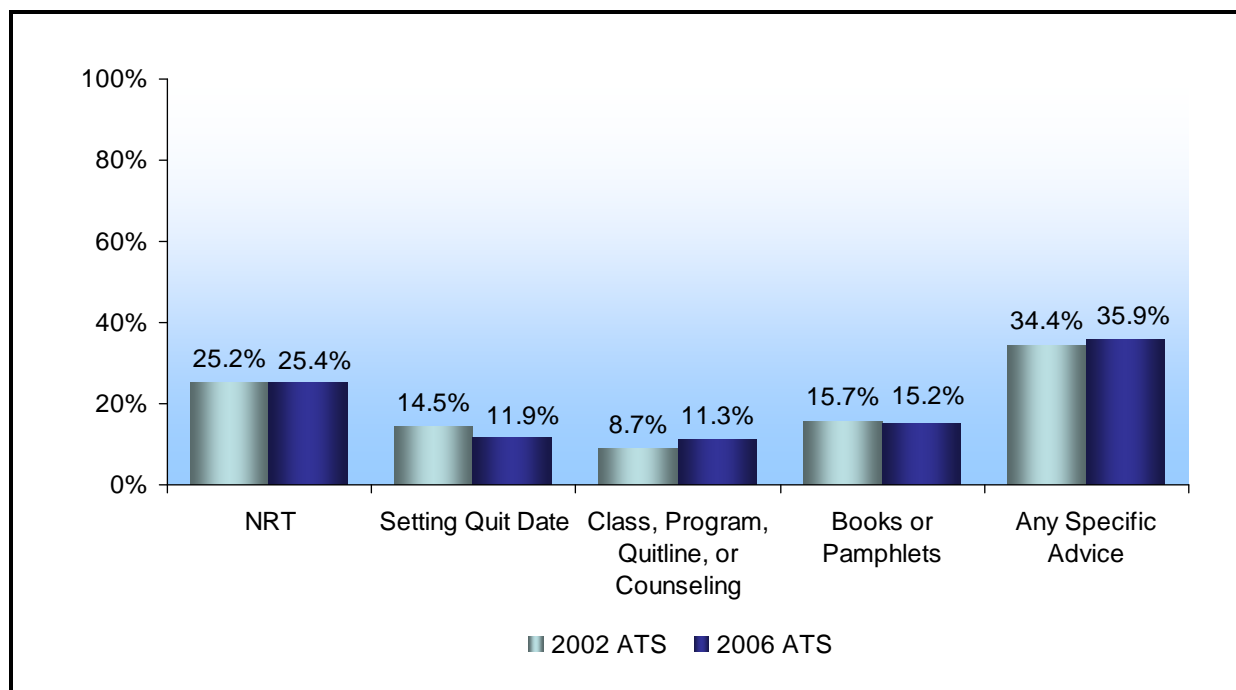
Exhibit 4-13. Current Smokers Who Were Advised Not to Smoke by a Doctor or Other Health Professional, 2006 IN ATS



- In 2006, 74.1% of current smokers who visited a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months reported being advised by their doctor or health professional not to smoke.

4.10.3 Cessation Advice Given by Doctor or Other Health Professional

Current smokers who visited a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months were also asked if the doctor or other health professional did any of the following: prescribe or recommend a patch, nicotine gum, nasal spray, an inhaler, or pills such as Zyban; suggest that the respondent set a specific date to stop smoking; suggest that the respondent use a class, program, Quitline, or counseling; or provide the respondent with booklets, videos, or other materials to help them quit smoking on their own. Exhibit 4-14 presents the percentage of respondents who answered “yes” to each type of cessation advice and the percentage who answered “yes” to any type of cessation advice presented in the graph.

Exhibit 4-14. Cessation Advice Given by Doctor or Other Health Professionals to Current Smokers, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS

- In 2006, 35.9% of current smokers who visited a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months reported that their doctor or health professional gave them some form of cessation advice.
- In 2006, the most common form of cessation advice given by doctors and health professionals was prescription of NRT (25.4%).

4.11 Summary

Between 2002 and 2006, there has been relatively little change in key indicators for smoking cessation. Although more than 50% of smokers in 2006 made a quit attempt in the past year, this percentage was unchanged from 2002. Similarly, intentions to quit in the future have remained constant. However, it is not surprising that these indicators have remained constant in light of the significant budget cut in 2003. With the recent increase in the cigarette excise tax (July 1, 2007) and increase in program funding, one would expect to see progress in some of these indicators in the 2007 ATS. For example, among Hoosiers who made a quit attempt in the past year, nearly half (47%) cited cost as a factor in their quit attempt.

Some specific opportunities to increase support for successful cessation include increasing access to and awareness of the Quitline (currently awareness is at 37%) and encouraging smokers to use more evidence-based strategies, such as NRT, the Quitline, or individual or group counseling. Currently, less than 40% of those who have made a quit attempt have

used evidence-based strategies. In addition to encouraging some smokers to quit, increasing awareness of the Quitline might also encourage health care providers to do more to assist smokers to quit. Currently, among smokers who have visited a doctor or other health professional in the past year, only 36% were given specific assistance in quitting. ITPC should explore ways to encourage more health care providers to offer smokers more assistance in quitting. Tobacco control programs in New York and Ohio have begun to prompt health care provider organizations to establish policies and systems that encourage health care providers to screen all patients for tobacco use and advise all smokers to quit. In light of the recent increase in ITPC's budget, this may be an intervention to consider promoting in Indiana as well.

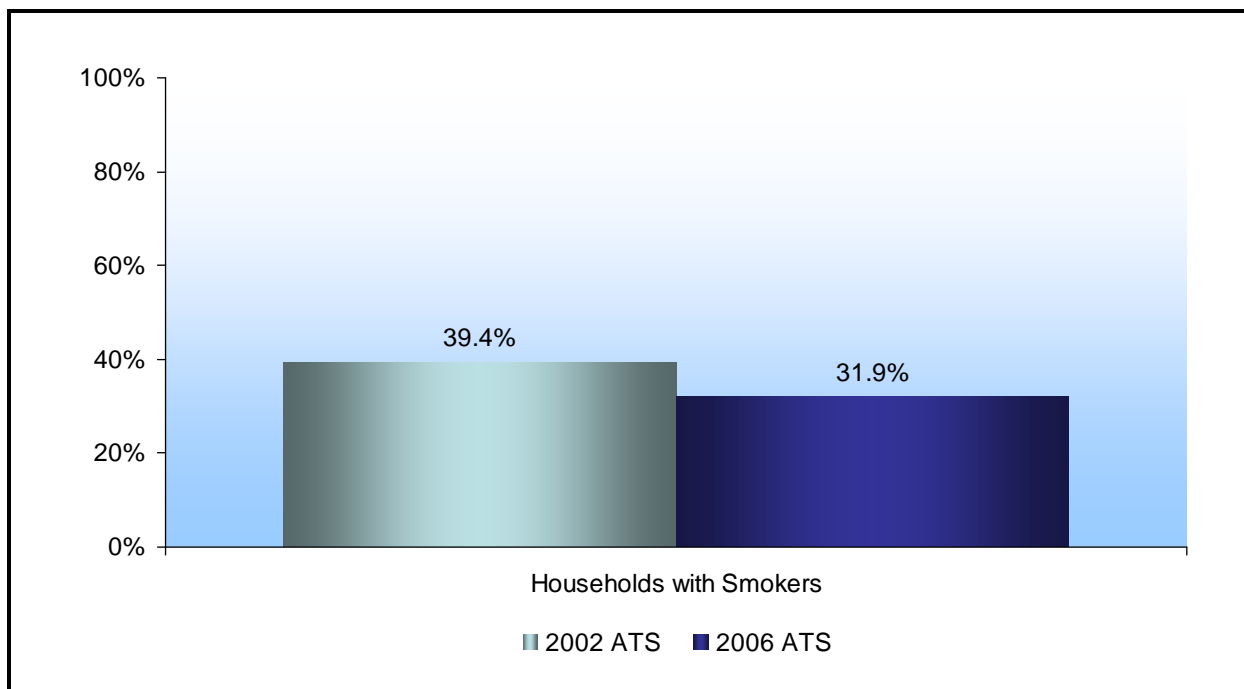
5. SECONDHAND SMOKE

In this section, we present data for a number of indicators that illustrate the extent of exposure to secondhand smoke among adult Hoosiers, as well as smoking restrictions in the home and attitudes toward secondhand smoke.

5.1 Prevalence of Households with Smokers

Exhibit 5-1 presents the prevalence of smoker households, which is the percentage of respondents who indicated that they currently smoke or that another adult in their household smokes.

Exhibit 5-1. Prevalence of Households with Smokers, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS



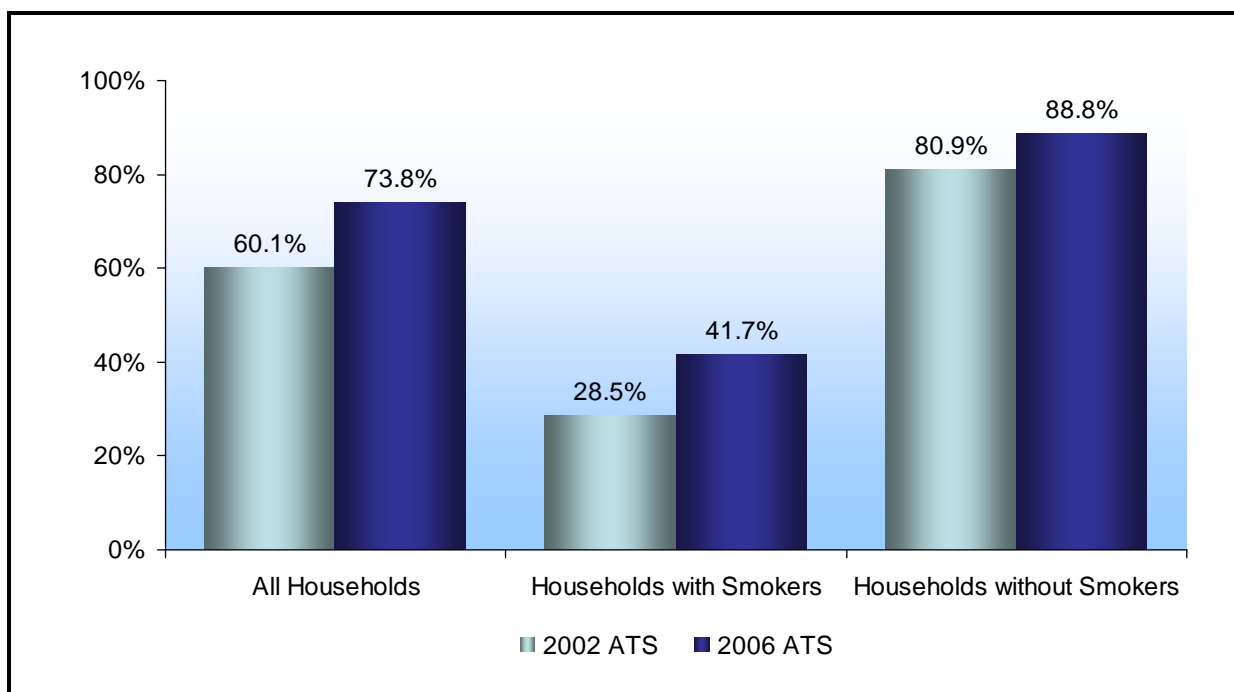
- Overall, between 2002 and 2006, the prevalence of household smokers decreased from 39.4% to 31.9%. This represents a relative decline of nearly 20%.

5.2 Rules about Smoking in the Home

5.2.1 Prevalence of Smoke-Free Homes

Exhibit 5-2 presents the prevalence of smoke-free homes among all households and among households with and without smokers. A smoke-free home requires that smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the respondent's home.

Exhibit 5-2. Prevalence of Smoke-Free Homes, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS

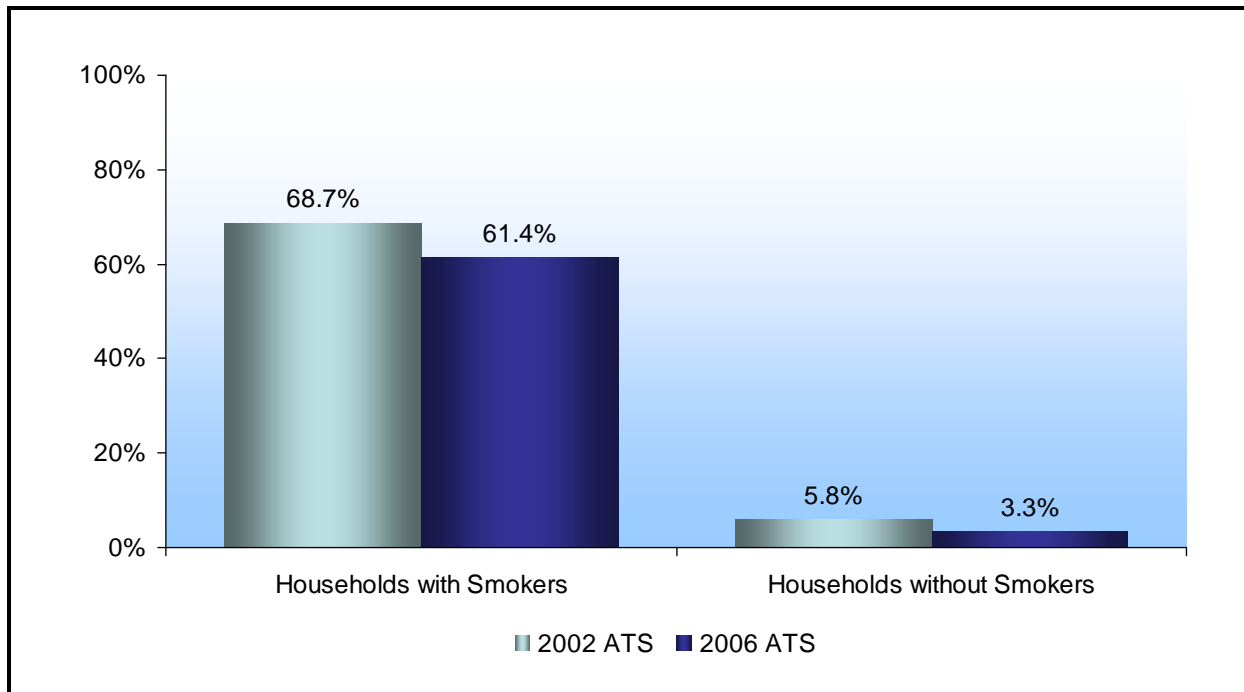


- Between 2002 and 2006, the prevalence of smoke-free households has increased considerably.
- Among households with smokers, the prevalence of smoke-free homes increased nearly 50% (from 28.5% to 41.7%).
- Among households without smokers, the prevalence of smoke-free homes increased nearly 10 percentage points (from 80.9% to 88.8%).

5.2.2 Smoking in Household in the Past 7 Days by Household Smoking Status

Exhibit 5-3 presents the percentage of respondents who indicated that someone smoked cigarettes, cigars, or pipes anywhere inside their home in the past 7 days by household smoking status.

Exhibit 5-3. Prevalence of Smoking in the Household during the Past 7 Days by Household Smoking Status, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS

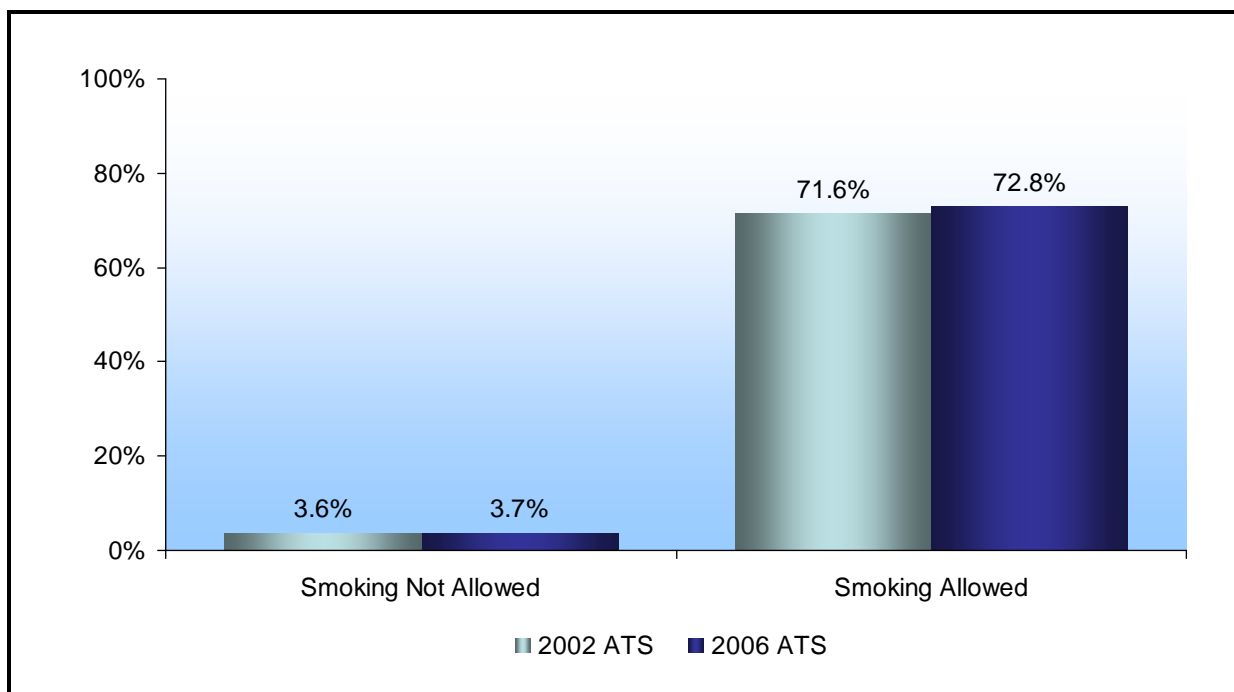


- In 2006, 61.4% of households with smokers reported that smoking occurred in the household in the 7 days prior to survey participation. In contrast, only 3.3% of households without smokers reported that smoking occurred in the household in the 7 days prior to survey participation.

5.2.3 Smoking in Household in the Past 7 Days by Smoke-Free Home Status

Exhibit 5-4 presents the percentage of respondents who indicated that someone smoked cigarettes, cigars, or pipes anywhere inside their home during the past 7 days by smoke-free home status. Smoke-free homes are households that completely ban smoking in the home (i.e., smoking is not allowed anywhere in the home). This is in contrast to households that allow smoking in the home in some form.

Exhibit 5-4. Prevalence of Smoking in the Household during the Past 7 Days by Smoke-Free Home Status, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS



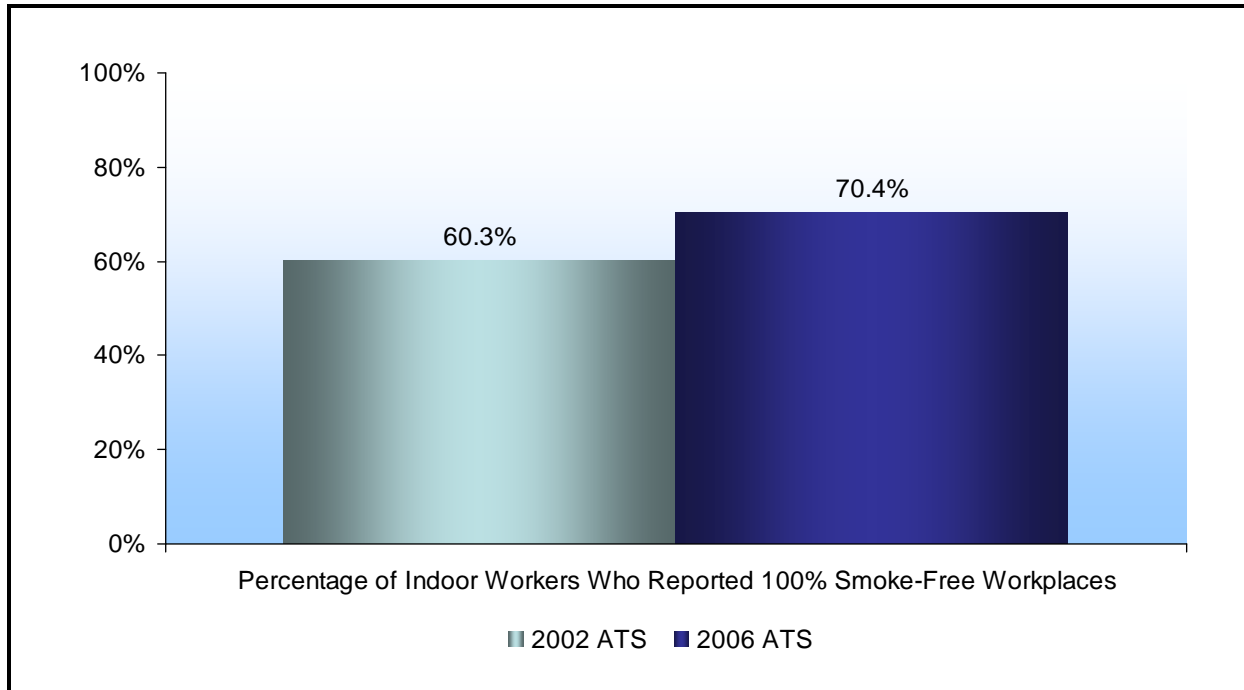
- In 2002 and 2006, more than 70% of adults living in households where smoking is allowed reported being exposed to smoke in their homes in the 7 days prior to survey participation.

5.3 Smoke-Free Workplaces

5.3.1 Prevalence of 100% Smoke-Free Workplaces

Exhibit 5-5 presents the prevalence of official workplace smoking bans among indoor workers in Indiana. A workplace is considered to be 100% smoke-free if the official smoking policy at work prohibits smoking in any work areas or indoor public areas, such as lobbies, restrooms, and lunchrooms. An indoor worker is an adult who is employed part-time, full-time, or is self-employed and works indoors most of the time.

Exhibit 5-5. Prevalence of 100% Smoke-Free Workplaces among Indoor Workers, 2002 and 2006^a IN ATS



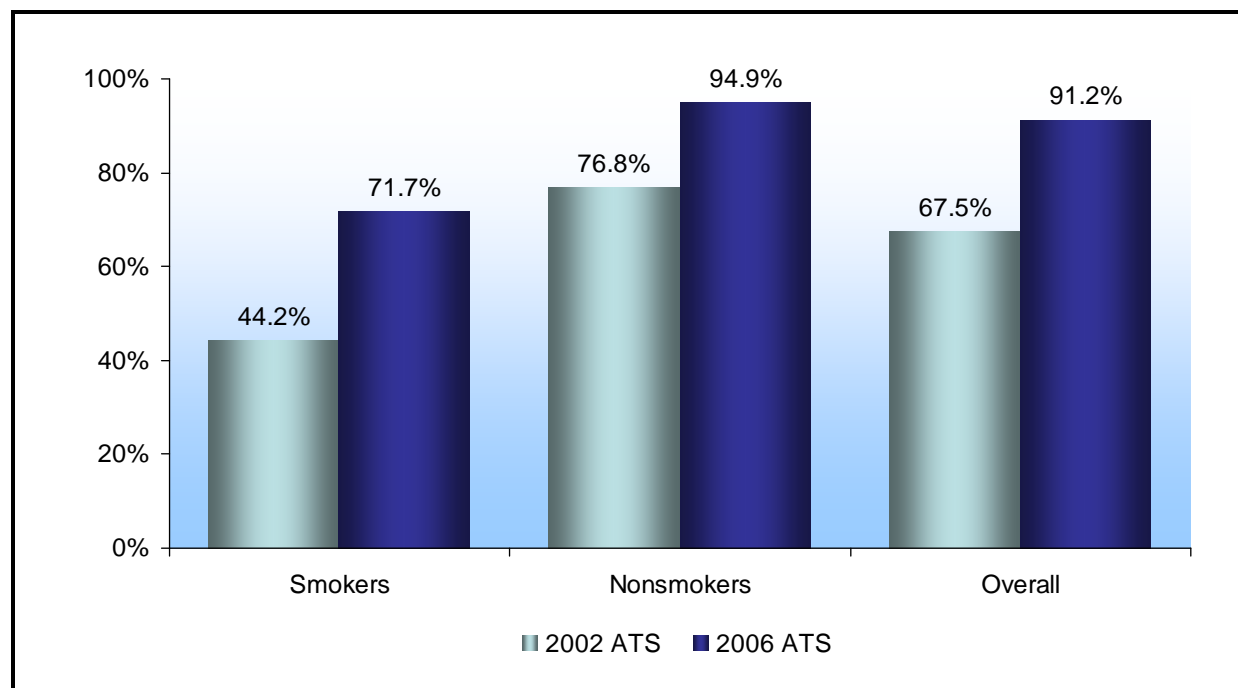
^a In 2006, students who were employed for wages part-time or full-time were also classified as indoor workers.

- Since 2002, the percentage of indoor workers reporting 100% smoke-free workplaces has increased 17% from 60.3% to 70.4%.

5.3.2 Opinions on Smoke-Free Workplaces among Indoor Workers

Opinions on smoke-free workplaces among indoor workers was assessed by the question, “In indoor work areas, do you think smoking should be allowed?” Exhibit 5-6 presents the percentage of indoor workers who responded that smoking should not be allowed in indoor work areas.

Exhibit 5-6. Percentage of Indoor Workers Who Think That Smoking Should Not Be Allowed in Indoor Work Areas, 2002^a and 2006 IN ATS



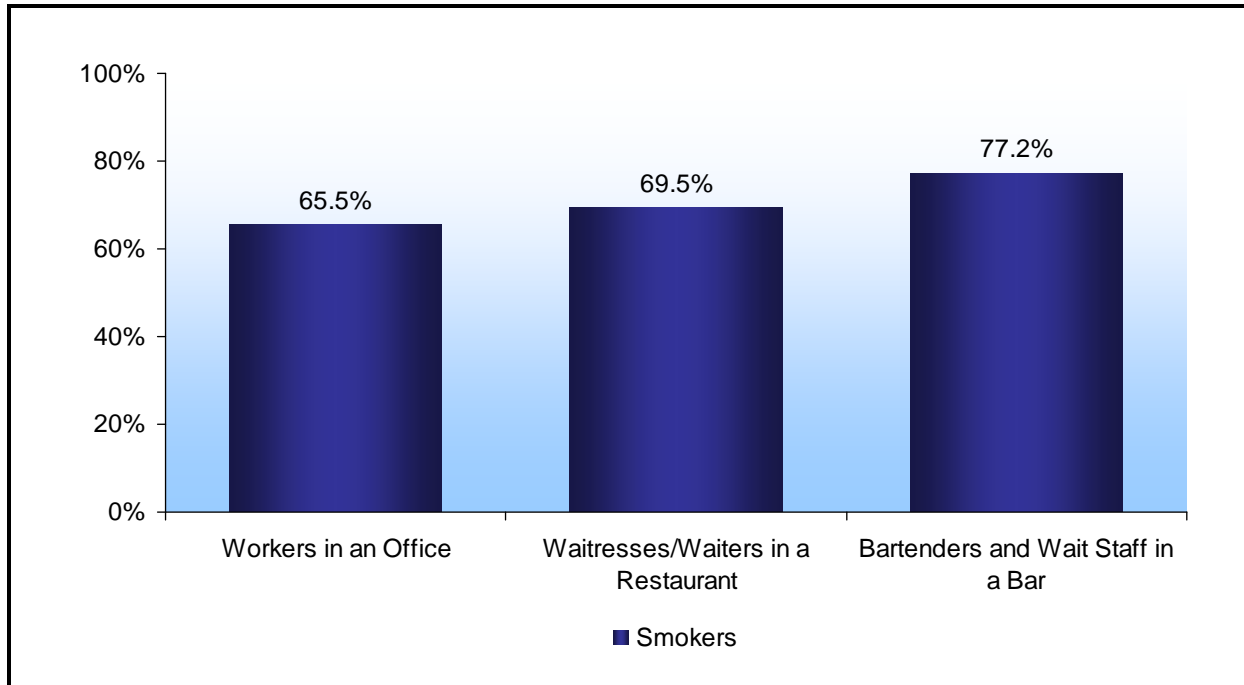
^a In 2002, opinions on smoke-free workplaces was assessed by the question, "In indoor work areas, do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not at all?"

- Between 2002 and 2006, the percentage of indoor workers who think that smoking should not be allowed at work increased from 67.5% to 91.2%.
- Between 2002 and 2006, the percentage of current smokers who believe that smoking should not be allowed at work increased from 44.2% to 71.7%.
- Since 2002, the percentage of nonsmokers who agree that smoking should not be allowed at work increased from 76.8% to 94.9%.

5.3.3 Beliefs about Secondhand Smoke as a Health Hazard for Office Workers

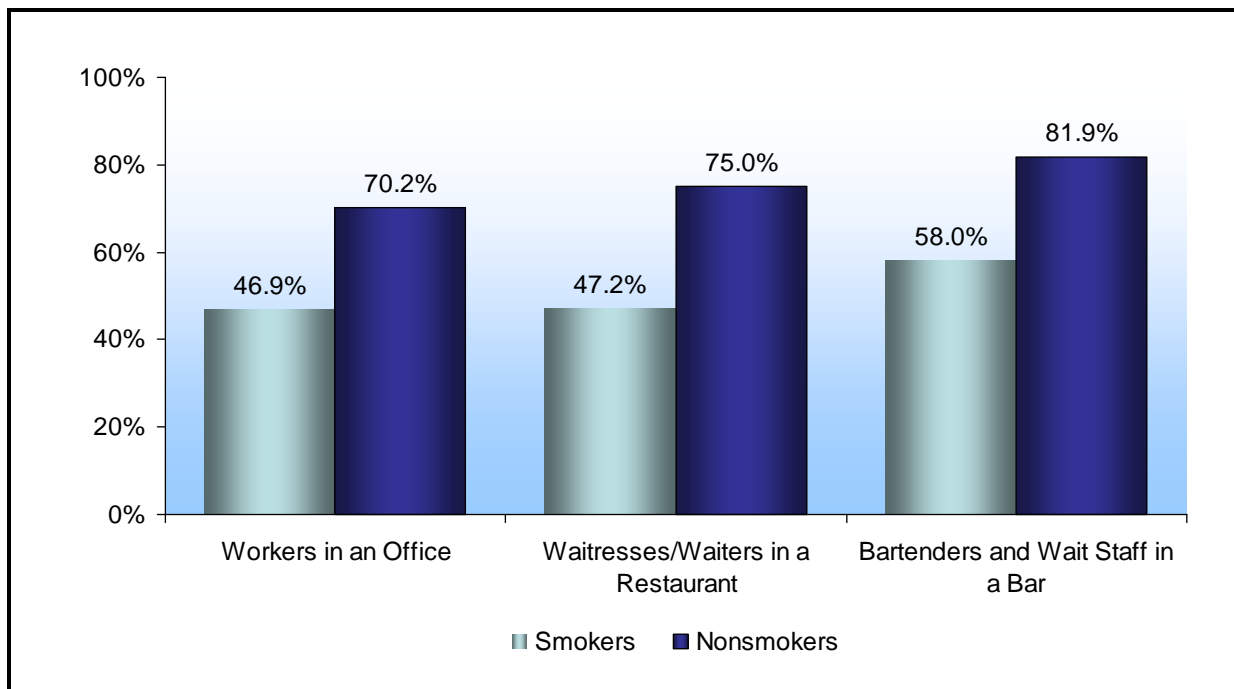
Exhibit 5-7 presents the percentage of Indiana adults who reported that secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard for workers in an office, waiters/waitresses in a restaurant, and bartenders and wait staff in a bar. Exhibit 5-8 presents the percentage of Indiana adults who believe that secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard for these workers by smoking status.

Exhibit 5-7. Hoosiers Who Believe that Secondhand Smoke is a Serious Health Hazard for Office Workers, Restaurant Workers, and Bar Wait Staff, 2006 IN ATS



- In 2006, 65.5% of adults in Indiana believed that secondhand smoke was a serious health hazard to office workers; 69.5% believed that secondhand smoke was a serious health hazard for waiters and waitresses; and 77.2% believed that secondhand smoke was a serious health hazard for bar workers, including bartenders, waiters, and waitresses.
- Significantly more respondents feel that smoking is a serious health hazard for bartenders and wait staff in bars compared with office workers.

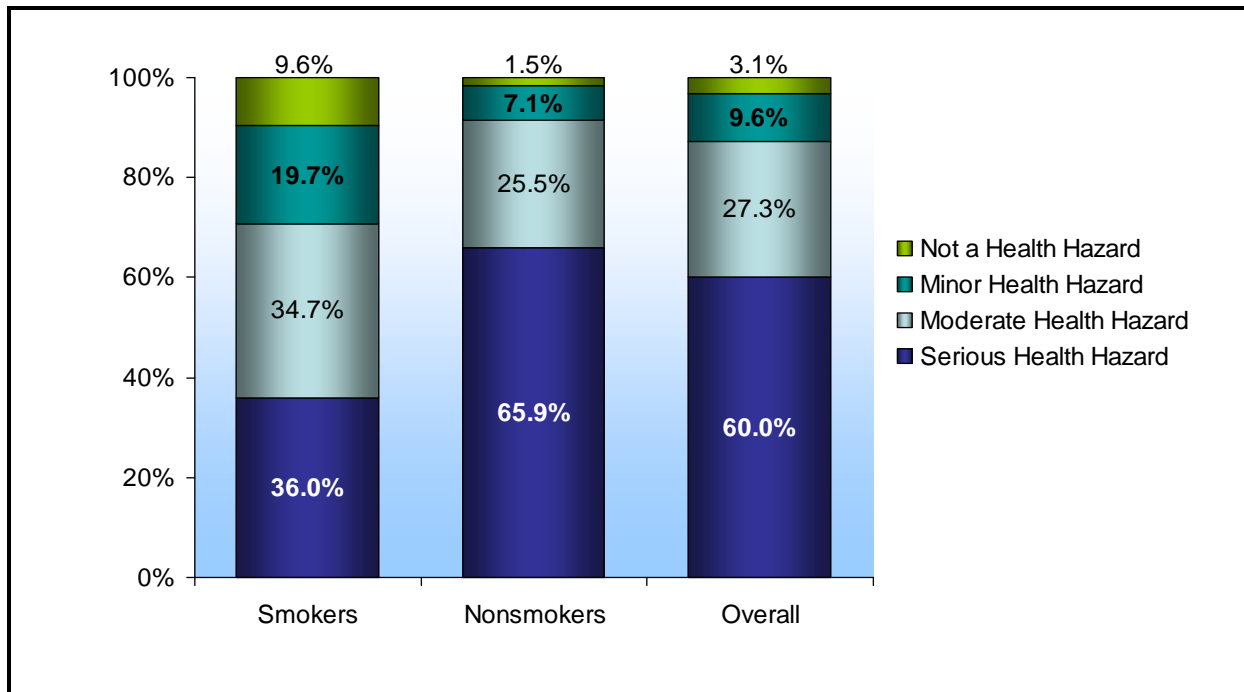
Exhibit 5-8. Hoosiers Who Believe that Secondhand Smoke is a Serious Health Hazard for Office Workers, Restaurant Workers, and Bar Wait Staff by Smoking Status, 2006 IN ATS



- Significantly more Hoosier adults believe that smoking is a serious health hazard for workers in bars compared with workers in an office regardless of respondent smoking status.
- Nonsmokers are more likely than smokers to believe that secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard for office workers, restaurant workers, and bar workers.

5.4 General Beliefs about the Health Hazards of Secondhand Smoke

Exhibit 5-9 presents the percentage of adults who feel that exposure to secondhand smoke in general is either a serious health hazard, a moderate health hazard, a minor health hazard, or not a health hazard.

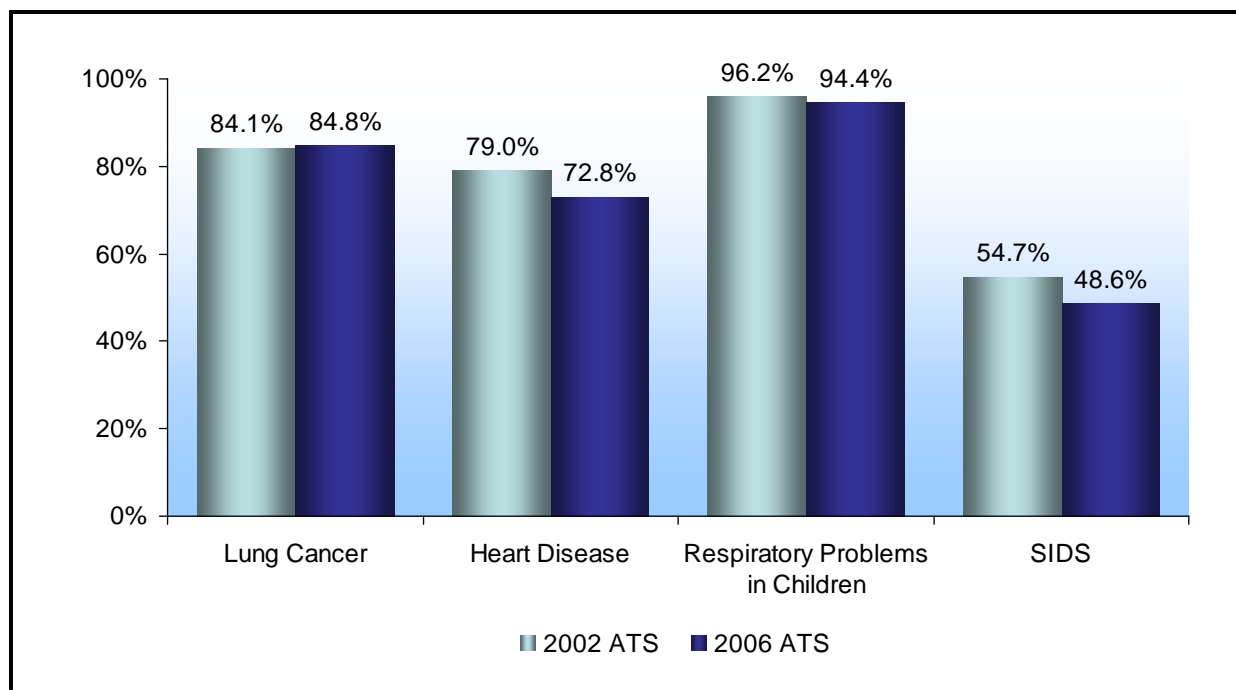
Exhibit 5-9. Beliefs about Secondhand Smoke as a Health Hazard in General, 2006 IN ATS

- In 2006, 60.0% of adults in Indiana believed that, in general, secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard.
- Hoosier nonsmokers were more likely to agree that secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard (65.9%) compared with Hoosiers who smoke (36.0%).

5.4.1 Secondhand Smoke as a Cause of Disease

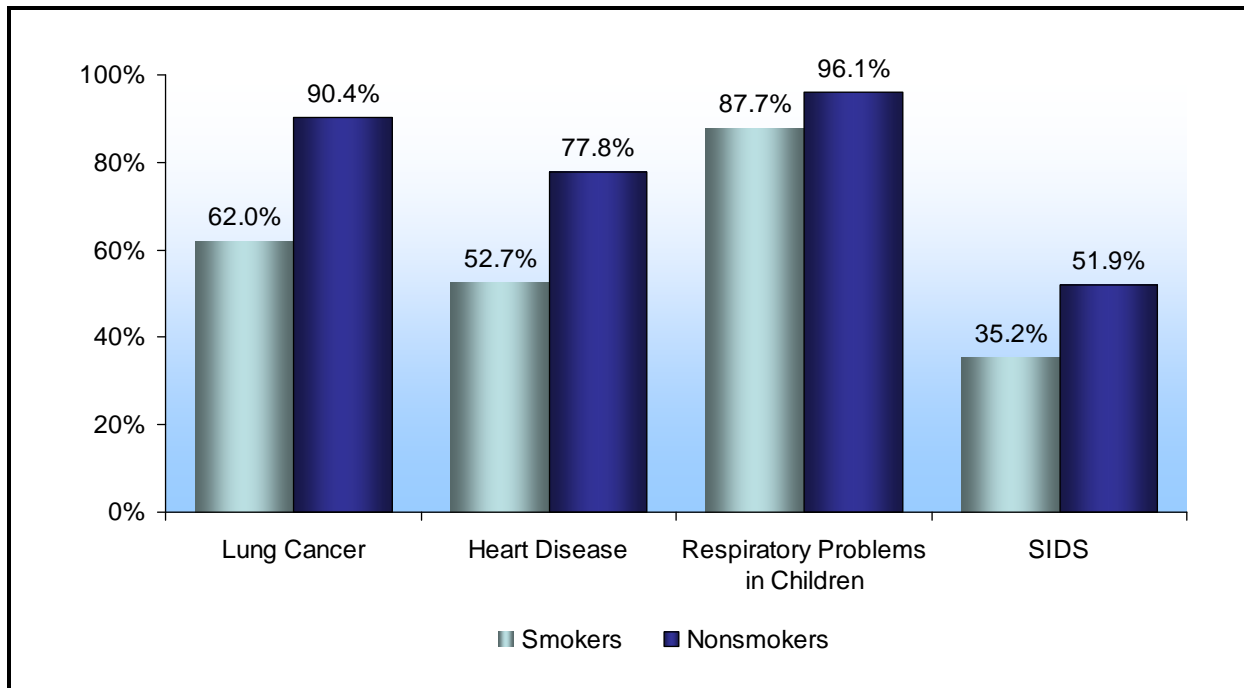
Exhibit 5-10 highlights Indiana adults' beliefs about secondhand smoke as a cause of various health-related problems. Specifically, Indiana adults were asked if they believed that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes causes the following: lung cancer, heart disease, respiratory problems in children, or sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).

Exhibit 5-10. Hoosiers Who Believe that Secondhand Smoke is a Cause of Disease, 2002 and 2006 IN ATS



- More than 80% of adults in Indiana believe that secondhand smoke is a cause of lung cancer.
- Approximately 75% of adults in Indiana believe that secondhand smoke is a cause of heart disease.
- Nearly 85% of adults believe that secondhand smoke causes respiratory problems in children.
- Approximately half of all adults in Indiana believe that secondhand smoke causes SIDS.

Exhibit 5-11. Percentage of Smokers and Nonsmokers Who Agree that Secondhand Smoke is a Cause of Disease, 2006 IN ATS

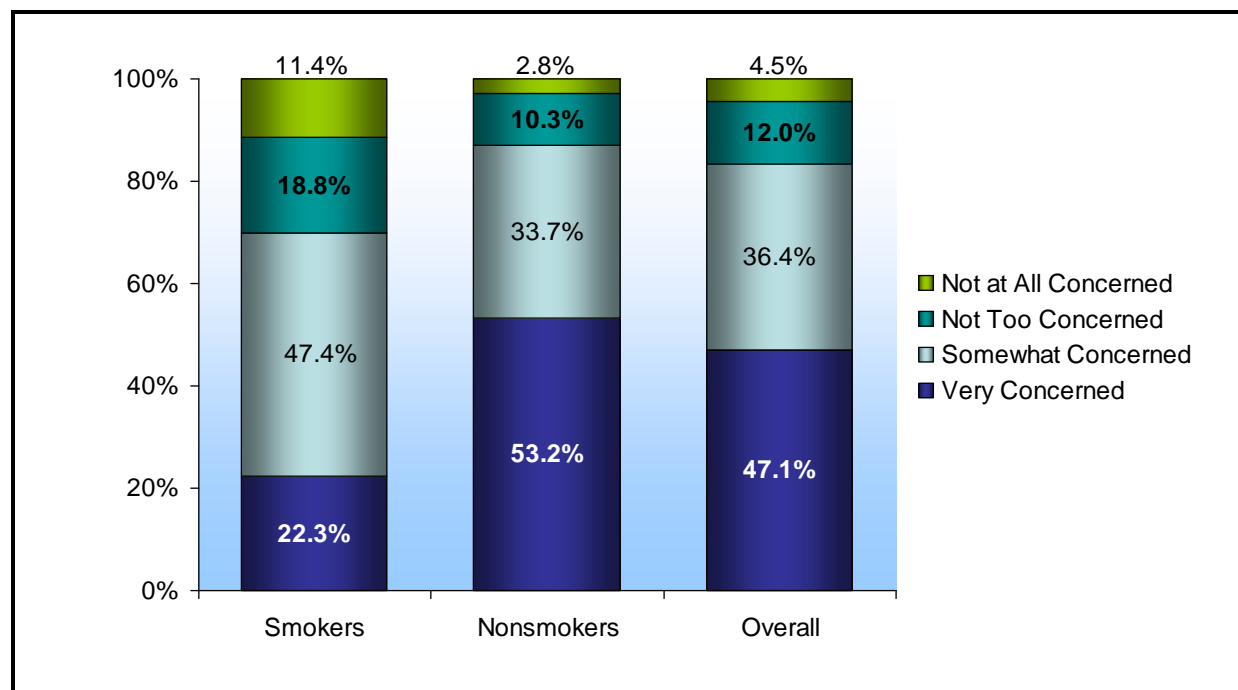


- Although 9 out of 10 nonsmokers acknowledge that secondhand smoke is a cause of lung cancer, the comparable statistic for smokers is 62%.
- More than three-quarters of nonsmokers agree that exposure to secondhand smoke is a cause of heart disease, whereas just over half of smokers (52.7%) agree.
- Similarly, nonsmokers are more likely than smokers to believe that secondhand smoke causes respiratory problems in children and SIDS. Only 35.2% of smokers in Indiana believe that secondhand smoke is a cause of SIDS compared with 51.9% of Indiana nonsmokers.

5.4.2 Concern about the Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke

Exhibit 5-12 presents the percentage of Indiana adults who indicated that they were very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned, or not at all concerned about the health effects of secondhand smoke.

Exhibit 5-12. Concern about the Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke, 2006 IN ATS

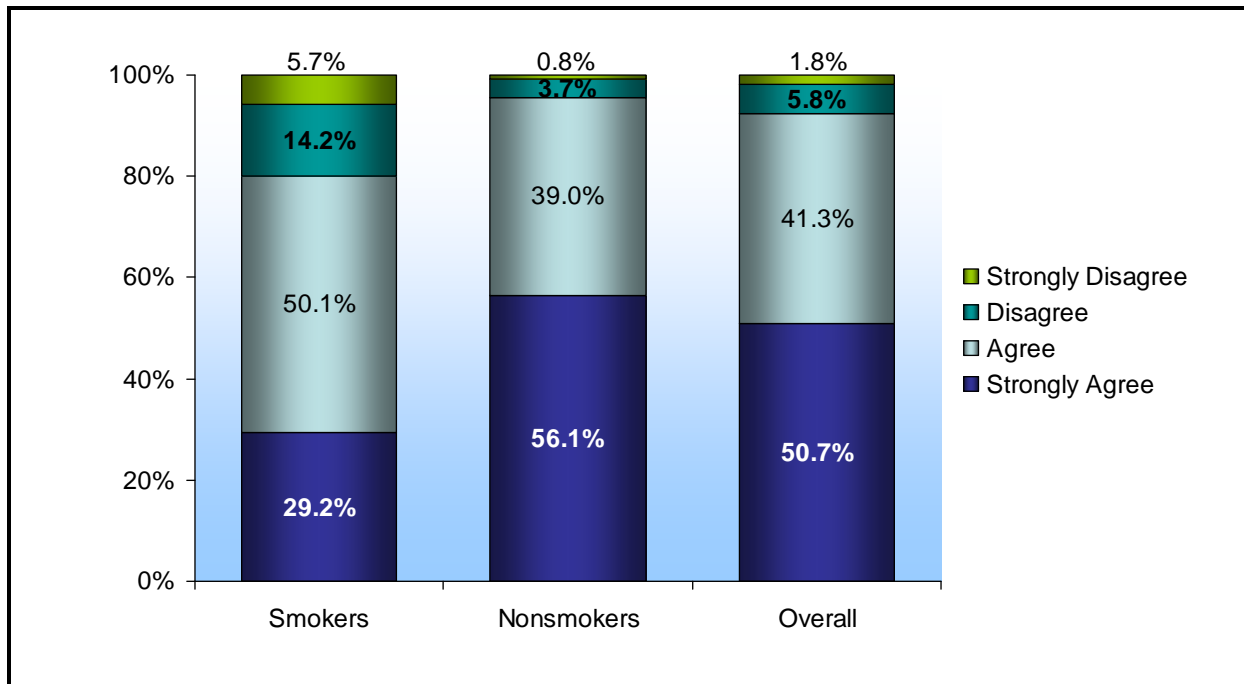


- Almost half of adults in Indiana reported that they were very concerned about the health effects of secondhand smoke. In contrast, only 4.5% of adults in Indiana were not at all concerned about the health effects of secondhand smoke.
- A greater percentage of Indiana nonsmokers are “very concerned” or “somewhat concerned” about the health effects of secondhand smoke compared with Indiana smokers.

5.4.3 Secondhand Smoke Contains Harmful Chemicals

Exhibit 5-13 presents the responses of Indiana adults to the statement “secondhand smoke contains harmful chemicals.” Response options ranged from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree.”

Exhibit 5-13. Agreement or Disagreement with the Belief that Secondhand Smoke Contains Harmful Chemicals, 2006 IN ATS

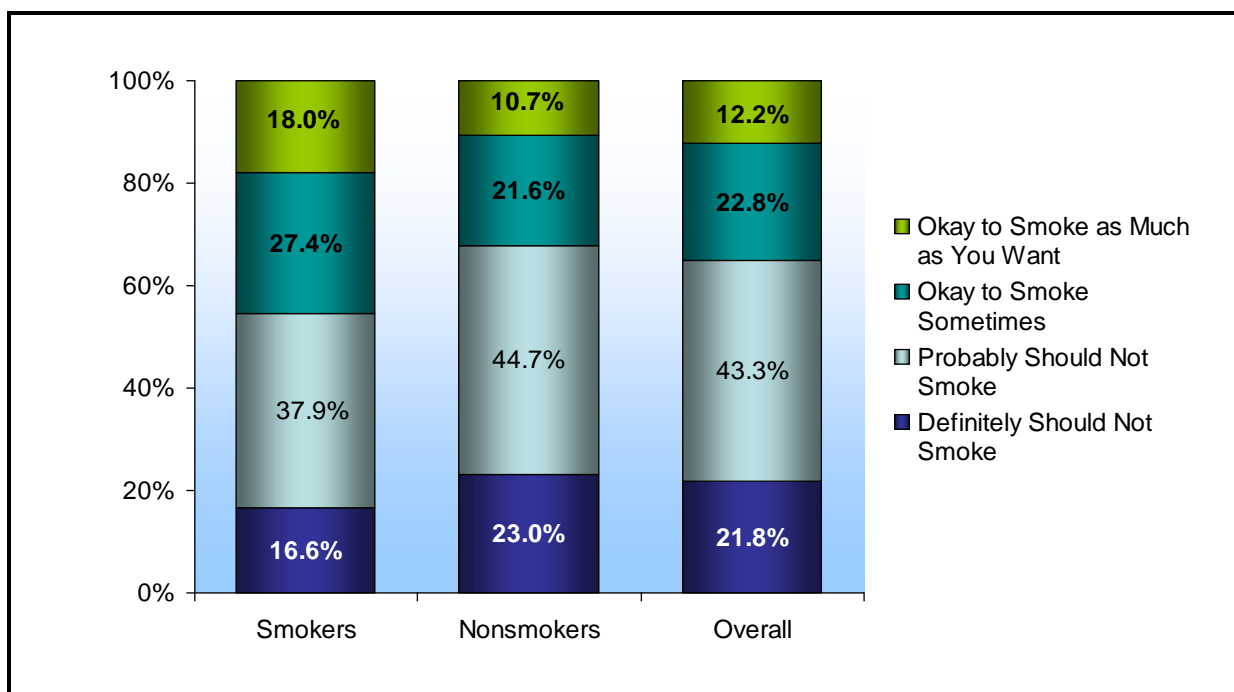


- An overwhelming majority of adults in Indiana strongly agree or agree that secondhand smoke contains harmful chemicals.
- Almost twice as many nonsmokers strongly agree that secondhand smoke contains harmful chemicals relative to smokers.

5.4.4 Community Attitudes about Adults Smoking Cigarettes

Exhibit 5-14 highlights community attitudes about adult smoking behavior. Indiana adults were asked, "In your opinion, how do most people in your community feel about adults smoking cigarettes?" Response categories ranged from "definitely should not smoke" to "okay to smoke as much as you want."

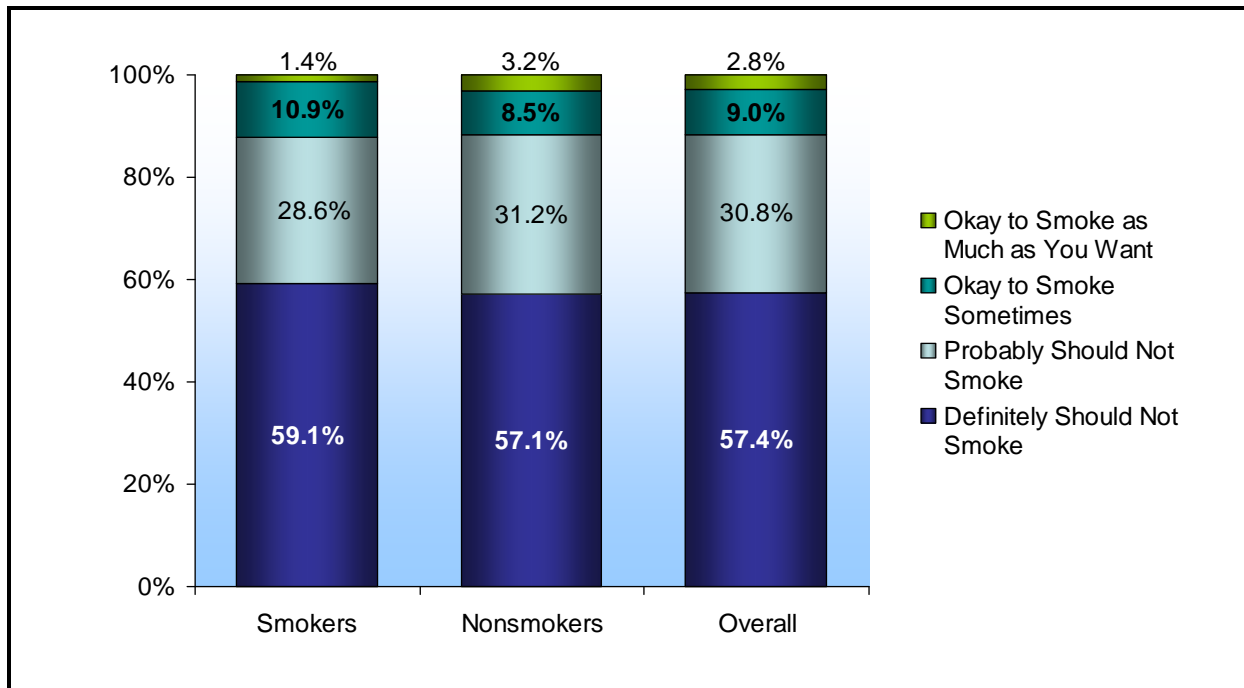
Exhibit 5-14. Community Attitudes about Adults Smoking Cigarettes, 2006 IN ATS



- The highest percentage of Indiana adults feel that most people in their community think that adults should probably not smoke (43.3%).
- Only 12.2% of Indiana adults feel that most people in their community think it is okay for adults to smoke as much as they want.

5.4.5 Community Attitudes about Adults Smoking Around Children

Exhibit 5-15 highlights community attitudes about adult smoking behavior around children. Indiana adults were asked, "In your opinion, how do most people in your community feel about adults smoking cigarettes when young children are nearby?" Response categories ranged from "definitely should not smoke" to "okay to smoke as much as you want."

Exhibit 5-15. Community Attitudes about Adults Smoking Cigarettes around Children, 2006 IN ATS

- Most Indiana adults feel that most people in their community think that adults should definitely not smoke when children are nearby (57.4%).
- The majority of Indiana adults do not approve of smoking around children. Only 2.8% of Indiana adults feel that most people in their community think it is okay for adults to smoke as much as they want around children.

5.5 Summary

Between 2002 and 2006, there was remarkable progress in the prevalence of households that were 100% smoke-free. Among households with smokers, the prevalence of smoke-free homes increased nearly 50% (from 29% to 42%). The comparable measure for households without smokers increased from 81% to 89%.

Significant progress has also been made in protecting adults from secondhand smoke exposure in the workplace. Since 2002, the percentage of indoor workers reporting 100% smoke-free workplaces has increased almost 20%. Furthermore, indoor workers are more supportive of smoke-free workplaces. Since 2002, the percentage of indoor workers who think smoking should not be allowed in the workplace increased by 35%. There were substantial increases for both smokers and nonsmokers.

Although more than 8 out of 10 Hoosiers are concerned about the health effects of secondhand smoke and the majority of Hoosiers acknowledge that exposure to secondhand

smoke is a cause of a number of diseases, substantially fewer smokers recognize the risks posed by exposure to secondhand smoke. For example, 9 out of 10 nonsmokers acknowledge that secondhand smoke is a cause of lung cancer, whereas the comparable statistic for smokers is 62%. In addition, more than three-quarters of nonsmokers agree that exposure to secondhand smoke is a cause of heart disease, whereas just over half of smokers (52.7%) agree. These gaps in knowledge between smokers and nonsmokers suggest that sustained mass media messages specifically targeted to smokers are needed.

Despite these remaining gaps, ITPC has made substantial progress on a number of key indicators related to secondhand smoke. Highlighting the dangers of secondhand smoke has been a focus for mass media efforts and community mobilization in recent years, and these efforts are likely responsible for these substantial changes. Indiana has 33 municipalities with a local smoke-free air worksite ordinance; 26 of those ordinances are considered strong public health policy. This vastly differs from the amount of local policies that were in place to 2002, when just one city had a weak policy in place. Local coalitions are educating their communities about the dangers of secondhand smoke through a variety of ways that have included Not In Mama's House, the Breathing Room challenge, and local smoke-free policies in schools and hospitals, all increasing demand for smoke-free air and more protections for all workers.

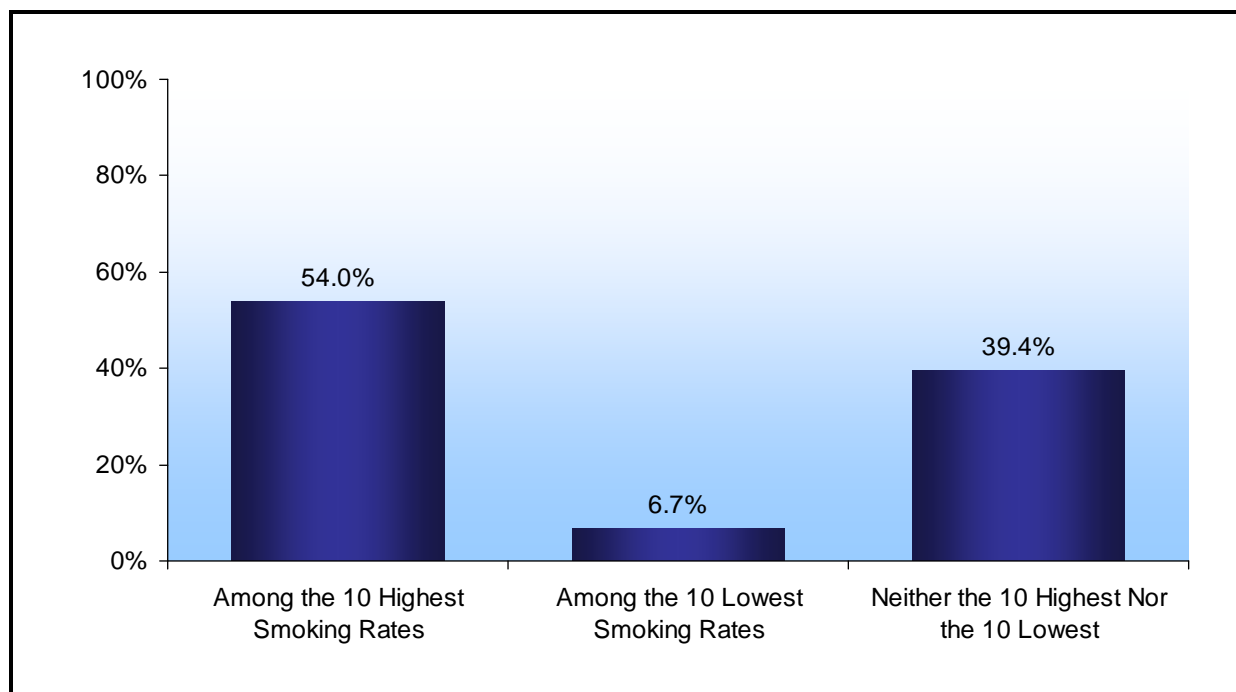
6. POLICY AND PROGRAM SUPPORT, KNOWLEDGE, AND ATTITUDES

Measures of knowledge and attitudes toward tobacco control policy issues, as well as measures of tobacco control program support, can be used to assess the challenges that ITPC may face in gaining public support for a comprehensive tobacco control program in Indiana. In the 2006 Indiana Adult Tobacco Survey (IN ATS), the two measures that capture such knowledge and attitudes are knowledge of how Indiana ranks among the rest of the United States in smoking prevalence and attitudes toward the costs of tobacco-related problems.

6.1 Knowledge of Indiana's Rank in Smoking Prevalence

All Indiana adults were asked, "Where do you think Indiana ranks in the United States in percentage of people who smoke?" Exhibit 6-1 presents the percentage of respondents who thought Indiana's smoking prevalence was among the 10 highest, the 10 lowest, or ranked somewhere in between.

Exhibit 6-1. Knowledge of Indiana's Smoking Prevalence Rank, 2006 IN ATS

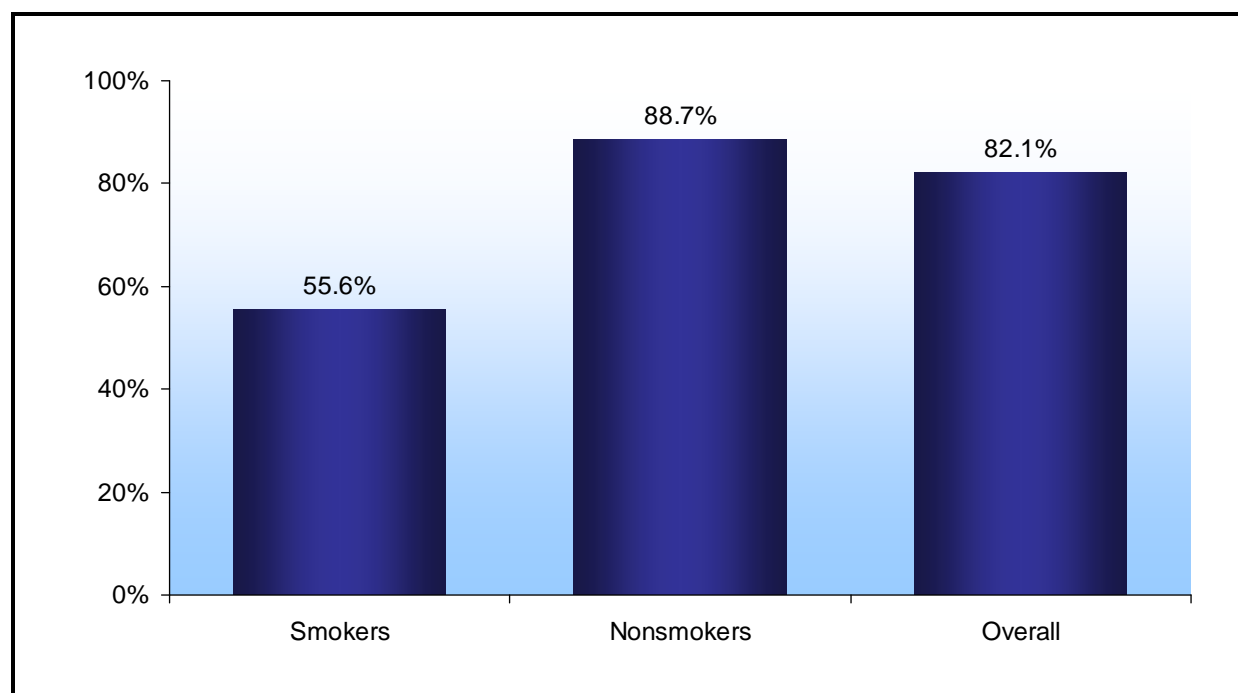


- In 2006, Indiana had the fifth highest smoking prevalence in the United States.
- More than half (54.0%) of adults in Indiana thought that the state ranked among the 10 highest in smoking rates. Only 6.7% of adults in Indiana thought that the state ranked among the 10 lowest in smoking rates.

6.2 Attitudes toward the Cost of Tobacco-Related Problems

Exhibit 6-2 presents the responses of Indiana adults to the statement, “All Indiana residents are affected by the costs of tobacco-related problems, even if they don’t smoke.” Response categories ranged from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree” and “no opinion.” Exhibit 6-2 presents the percentage of Indiana adults who strongly agree or agree that they are affected by the costs of tobacco-related problems.

Exhibit 6-2. Hoosiers Who Strongly Agree or Agree that Indiana Residents are Affected by the Costs of Tobacco-Related Problems, 2006 IN ATS



- The majority of adults (82.1%) strongly agree or agree that they are affected by the costs of tobacco-related problems. Substantially fewer smokers agree that all Hoosiers are affected by the costs of tobacco-related problems.

6.3 Summary

Results from the 2006 IN ATS indicate that adults in Indiana are fairly knowledgeable about how prevalent tobacco use continues to be in Indiana. In 2006, Indiana ranked 5th among the 10 highest in smoking prevalence in the United States. According to the 2006 IN ATS, more than half of adults in Indiana thought that the state ranked among the 10 states with the highest smoking prevalence in the United States. This reinforces the need for ITPC to continue its efforts to curb tobacco use and emphasize that tobacco use continues to be a major health problem in Indiana.

Results from the 2006 IN ATS also indicate that adults in Indiana are knowledgeable about the economic toll that tobacco use continues to take in Indiana. More than 80% of adults in Indiana strongly agree or agree that all Indiana residents are affected by the costs of tobacco-related problems, even if they do not smoke themselves. This assessment of the economic toll of tobacco use in Indiana is supported by estimates of smoking-attributable costs published by CDC. It is estimated that the average annual smoking-attributable productivity loss in Indiana is \$2.3 billion, whereas smoking-attributable health care expenditures in Indiana are estimated at \$1.6 billion (CDC STATE System, 2007 Tobacco Control Highlights Report).

7. OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

Using results from the 2006 Indiana Adult Tobacco Survey (IN ATS), this report summarizes progress that has been made to address the following 2010 priority areas identified by the Indiana Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (ITPC):

- Decrease Indiana adult smoking rates.
- Increase the proportion of Hoosiers not exposed to secondhand smoke.
- Increase antitobacco knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs that are necessary for smoking behavior change to occur.

ITPC has made considerable progress in addressing the first two priority areas between 2002 and 2006:

- Adult smoking rates have declined in Indiana. In addition, smoking rates have declined faster in Indiana over this period than in the United States as a whole.
- The prevalence of households that are 100% smoke-free has increased over time. The prevalence of smoke-free homes increased nearly 50% among smoker households and from 81% to 89% among nonsmoker households.
- Significant progress has also been made in protecting adults from secondhand smoke exposure in the workplace. Since 2002, the percentage of indoor workers reporting 100% smoke-free workplaces has increased almost 20%.
- Indoor workers are more supportive of smoke-free workplaces. Since 2002, the percentage of indoor workers that think smoking should not be allowed in the workplace increased by 35%.

In light of the successes that ITPC has made over the past 4 years, the following are recommendations to enhance the progress that has been made to date and to improve programmatic efforts in areas where progress has not been observed:

- Smoking rates are disproportionately high among adults with less education and income, those with no insurance or on Medicaid, and African Americans. It will be important to ensure that ITPC programmatic efforts reach and resonate with these populations so that smoking rates can continue to decline in the future.
- There has been relatively little change in key indicators for smoking cessation. Specific opportunities to increase support for successful cessation include
 - increasing access to and awareness of the Indiana Tobacco Quitline (1-800-QUIT-NOW), which began in March 2006;
 - encouraging smokers to use more evidence-based strategies such as nicotine replacement therapy, the Quitline, or individual or group counseling; and
 - encouraging more health care providers to offer smokers more assistance in quitting by establishing policies and systems that have been implemented by tobacco control programs in New York and Ohio to encourage health care providers to screen all patients for tobacco use and advise all smokers to quit.

- Although more than 8 out of 10 Hoosiers are concerned about the health effects of secondhand smoke and the majority of Hoosiers acknowledge that exposure to secondhand smoke is a cause of a number of diseases, substantially fewer smokers recognize the risks posed by exposure to secondhand smoke. The gaps in knowledge about the health effects of secondhand smoke between smokers and nonsmokers suggest that sustained mass media messages specifically targeted to smokers are needed.

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APPENDIX A: 2006 IN ATS SAMPLING METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Indiana consists of eight geographical regions that are defined by adjacent counties. This stratified random sample telephone survey is designed such that household samples of sufficient sizes can be obtained for estimation at various levels—for example, region, race/ethnicity, gender, and for various age groups. In order to improve precision of survey statistics for African Americans, Hispanics, and residents in rural areas, we over-sampled telephone exchanges identified to have large concentrations of these subgroups. The data used in the oversampling were based on 2005 census population projections in conjunction with telephone exchange population estimates supplied by Genesys.

A probability sample of listed households identified by Genesys to have Hispanic surnames was selected from a separate sampling frame. Because the RDD frame contains both listed and unlisted telephone numbers, all listed Hispanic surname sample numbers had two chances of being selected. These telephone numbers were identified and their sampling weights will be adjusted by a multiplicity factor.

1. The initial telephone design weight, $W_{(1jk)}$, is set equal to the inverse of its probability of selection. The telephone sample is selected independently within strata except for overlap of the RDD and the Hispanic surname listed frames. A multiplicity factor, $m_{(jk)}$, is included to compensate for the overlap of the frames. The weight, $W_{(1jk)}$, is equal to the ratio of the number of telephone numbers on the telephone frame for the j^{th} stratum, $N_{(1j)}$, and the product of the multiplicity factor, $m_{(jk)}$, for the k^{th} sample telephone number in the j^{th} stratum and the number of sample telephone numbers released within the j^{th} stratum, $n_{(1j)}$.

$$W_{(1jk)} = \frac{N_{(1j)}}{m_{(jk)} [n_{(1j)}]}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} m_{(jk)} &= 1, \text{ if the } k\text{th sample telephone number in the } j\text{th stratum is not from the} \\ &\quad \text{Hispanic surname listed frame, and} \\ &= 2, \text{ if the } k\text{th sample telephone number in the } j\text{th stratum is from the} \\ &\quad \text{Hispanic surname listed frame.} \end{aligned}$$

2. The interviewers made attempts to determine the household status (known household, known nonhousehold, or unknown status) of each telephone number. The known household status adjusted weight, $W_{(2jk)}$, is the product of the initial weight, $W_{(1jk)}$, and the ratio of the weight-sum of the initial weight, $W_{(1jk)}$, for all released cases and the weight-sum of the initial weight for all cases with a known household status (known household or known nonhousehold).

$$W_{(2jk)} = \frac{[W_{(1jk)}] \sum_{j,k} W_{(1jk)}}{\sum_{j,k} [\delta_{(1jk)}] W_{(1jk)}}$$

where

$\delta_{(1jk)} = 1$, if k^{th} telephone number in the j^{th} stratum has known household status,
and
 $= 0$, otherwise, and we will also set $W_{(2jk)} = 0$.

3. For each identified household, the known household weight, $W_{(3jk)}$, is set equal to the known household status weight, $W_{(2jk)}$. Otherwise, the known household weight, $W_{(3jk)}$, is set equal to zero.

$W_{(3jk)} = W_{(2jk)}$, if k^{th} telephone number in the j^{th} stratum is assigned to a known household, and
 $= 0$, otherwise.

4. For each household identified, the interviewer attempts to determine if the household is eligible for the interview (i.e., contains at least one adult). The known household eligibility status weight, $W_{(4jk)}$, is the product of the known household weight, $W_{(3jk)}$, and the ratio of weight-sum of the known household weight, $W_{(3jk)}$, for all known households and the weight-sum of the known household weight, $W_{(3jk)}$, for all households with a known household eligibility status (known eligible household, known ineligible):

$$W_{(4jk)} = \frac{[W_{(3jk)}] \sum_{j,k} W_{(3jk)}}{\sum_{j,k} [\delta_{(2jk)}] W_{(3jk)}}$$

where

$\delta_{(2jk)} = 1$, if k^{th} telephone number in the j^{th} stratum is assigned to a household with known eligibility status, and
 $= 0$, otherwise.

5. For each identified household that is determined to be eligible, the known eligible household weight, $W_{(5jk)}$, is set equal to the known household eligibility status weight, $W_{(4jk)}$. Otherwise, the known eligible household weight, $W_{(5jk)}$, is set equal to zero.

$W_{(5jk)} = W_{(4jk)}$, if k^{th} telephone number in the j^{th} stratum is assigned to a known eligible household, and
 $= 0$, otherwise.

6. For each eligible household identified, the interviewer attempts to complete an interview with a randomly selected adult. The household response status weight, $W_{(6jk)}$, is the product of the known eligible household weight, $W_{(5jk)}$, and the ratio of weight-sum of the known eligible household weight, $W_{(5jk)}$, for all known eligible households and the weight-sum of the known eligible household weight, $W_{(5jk)}$, for all households completing an interview.

$$W_{(6jk)} = \frac{[W_{(5jk)}] \sum_{j,k} W_{(5jk)}}{\sum_{j,k} [\delta_{(3jk)}] W_{(5jk)}}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_{(3jk)} &= 1, \text{ if } k^{\text{th}} \text{ telephone number in the } j^{\text{th}} \text{ stratum is assigned to a household} \\ &\quad \text{that completes an interview, and} \\ &= 0, \text{ otherwise.}\end{aligned}$$

7. For each responding household, the responding household weight, $W_{(7jk)}$, is set equal to the household response status weight, $W_{(6jk)}$. Otherwise, the responding household weight, $W_{(7jk)}$, is set equal to zero.

$$\begin{aligned}W_{(7jk)} &= W_{(6jk)}, \text{ if } k^{\text{th}} \text{ telephone number in the } j^{\text{th}} \text{ stratum is assigned to a household} \\ &\quad \text{that completes an interview, and} \\ &= 0, \text{ otherwise.}\end{aligned}$$

8. For each responding household, the interviewers will determine the number of male and female adults in the household. The adult adjustment factor, $a_{(jk)}$, is set equal to the number of adults living in the household. The adult adjusted weight, $W_{(8jk)}$, is set equal to the product of the responding household weight, $W_{(7jk)}$, and the adult adjustment factor, $a_{(jk)}$.

$$W_{(8jk)} = [W_{(7jk)}] a_{(jk)}$$

9. The interviewer also asks the respondent for the number of different residential telephone numbers assigned to the household. The phone adjustment factor, $p_{(jk)}$, is set equal to the number of different residential telephone numbers. If the number of telephone numbers exceeds 3, the adjustment factor is set to 3. The phone adjusted weight, $W_{(9jk)}$, is set equal to the ratio of the adult adjusted weight, $W_{(8jk)}$, and the phone adjustment factor, $p_{(jk)}$.

$$W_{(9jk)} = \frac{W_{(8jk)}}{p_{(jk)}}$$

10. The weights are then checked for extreme unequal weighting effect, UWE, within each stratum. The largest weights within each stratum are trimmed if the UWE greatly exceeds 2.0. To prevent bias from being introduced, the proportion of smokers is computed prior to trimming. Before trimming, the weight-sum of currently smoking adults, $\text{presmk}_{(j)}$, and the weight-sum of nonsmokers, $\text{prensmk}_{(j)}$, are computed. Within each stratum, any weights greater than some limit, $L_{(j)}$. The weight-sums for smokers, $\text{postsmk}_{(j)}$, and the weight-sums for nonsmokers, $\text{postnsmk}_{(j)}$, are computed and adjusted to equal $\text{presmk}_{(j)}$ and $\text{prensmk}_{(j)}$, respectively.

$$\text{presmk}_{(j)} = \sum_{j,k} [\delta_{(sjk)}] W_{(9jk)}$$

$$\text{prensmk}_{(j)} = \sum_{j,k} [\delta_{(njk)}] W_{(9jk)}$$

$$W_{(10jk)} = W_{(9jk)}, \text{ if } W_{(9jk)} \leq L_{(j)}$$

$$W_{(10jk)} = L_{(j)}, \text{ if } W_{(9jk)} > L_{(j)}$$

$$\text{postsmk}(j) = \sum_{j,k} [\delta(\text{sjk})] W(10jk)$$

$$\text{postnsmk}(j) = \sum_{j,k} [\delta(\text{nj})] W(10jk)$$

$$W(11jk) = \frac{W(10jk) [\text{presmk}(j)]}{\text{postsmk}(j)}, \text{ if } \delta(\text{sjk}) = 1$$

$$W(11jk) = \frac{W(10jk) [\text{prensmk}(j)]}{\text{postnsmk}(j)}, \text{ if } \delta(\text{nj}) = 1$$

11. The last step of weighting is post-stratification to the latest population estimates by race/ethnicity, gender, and age category at the state and region levels. Race/ethnicity and age are imputed (using a hot deck method) if missing. The UWEs are examined once post-stratified to the Census totals and trimmed as necessary.

Indiana Counties within the Eight Geographical Regions

Region 1 (North West)

01 = JASPER
02 = LAKE
03 = LAPORTE
04 = NEWTON
05 = PORTER

Region 2 (North Central)

06 = CARROL
07 = CASS
08 = ELKHART
09 = FULTON
10 = KOSCIUSKO
11 = MARSHALL
12 = MIAMI
13 = PULASKI
14 = ST. JOSEPH
15 = STARKE
16 = WABASH
17 = WHITE

Region 3 (North East)

18 = ADAMS
19 = ALLEN
20 = DEKALB
21 = HUNTINGTON
22 = LAGRANGE
23 = NOBLE
24 = STEUBEN
25 = WELLS
26 = WHITLEY

Region 4 (Central West)

27 = BENTON
28 = CLAY
29 = FOUNTAIN
30 = GREENE
31 = MONTGOMERY
32 = OWEN
33 = PARKE
34 = PUTNAM
35 = SULLIVAN
36 = TIPPECANOE
37 = VERMILLION
38 = VIGO
39 = WARREN

Region 5 (Central—Indianapolis)

40 = BOONE
41 = CLINTON
42 = HAMILTON
43 = HANCOCK
44 = HENDRICKS
45 = HOWARD
46 = JOHNSON
47 = MADISON
48 = MARION
49 = MORGAN
50 = SHELBY
51 = TIPTON

Region 6 (Central East)

52 = BLACKFORD
53 = DELAWARE
54 = FAYETTE
55 = FRANKLIN
56 = GRANT
57 = HENRY
58 = JAY
59 = RANDOLPH
60 = RUSH
61 = UNION
62 = WAYNE

Region 7 (South West)

63 = BROWN
64 = CRAWFORD
65 = DAVIESS
66 = DUBOIS
67 = GIBSON
68 = KNOX
69 = LAWRENCE
70 = MARTIN
71 = MONROE
72 = ORANGE
73 = PERRY
74 = PIKE
75 = POSEY
76 = SPENCER
77 = VANDERBURG
78 = WARRICK

Region 8 (South East)

79 = BARTHOLOMEW
80 = CLARK
81 = DARBORN
82 = DECATUR
83 = FLOYD
84 = HARRISON
85 = JACKSON
86 = JEFFERSON
87 = JENNINGS
88 = OHIO
89 = RIPLEY
90 = SCOTT
91 = SWITZERLAND
92 = WASHINGTON

APPENDIX B: 2006 IN ATS RESULTS BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

B.1 Smoking Prevalence

Table B-1. Current Smoking Outcomes Overall by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Current Smoker (%)	Everyday Smoker (%)	Someday Smoker (%)
Overall (N=2,027)	19.9 [16.8 – 22.9]	16.6 [13.7 – 19.5]	3.3 [2.2 – 4.4]
Age			
18–24 (N=136)	22.6 [10.7 – 34.5]	19.8 [8.1 – 31.6]	2.8 [0.2 – 5.4]
25–39 (N=454)	25.5 [18.6 – 32.4]	20.9 [14.3 – 27.4]	4.6 [1.6 – 7.7]
40–64 (N=1014)	20.2 [16.2 – 24.1]	17.3 [13.5 – 21.1]	2.9 [1.5 – 4.3]
65 or Older (N=405)	8.6 [4.4 – 12.8]	6.1 [2.4 – 9.8]	2.5 [0.3 – 4.6]
Race/Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white (N=1375)	19.3 [16.0 – 22.7]	17.0 [13.7 – 20.3]	2.4 [1.4 – 3.3]
Non-Hispanic black (N=214)	26.7 [16.1 – 37.4]	16.3 [8.5 – 24]	10.5 [2.3 – 18.7]
Hispanic (N=318)	14.1 [9.9 – 18.3]	8.5 [5.1 – 11.9]	5.6 [3.2 – 8.1]
Other (N=120)	25.1 [13.0 – 37.2]	17.0 [7.4 – 26.7]	8.1 [0.3 – 15.8]
Gender			
Male (N=965)	18.6 [14.4 – 22.9]	15.5 [11.4 – 19.6]	3.1 [1.8 – 4.4]
Female (N=1062)	21.0 [16.6 – 25.4]	17.6 [13.4 – 21.8]	3.4 [1.7 – 5.1]
Region			
North West (N=364)	30.7 [19.1 – 42.2]	24.5 [13.0 – 36.0]	6.2 [1.3 – 11.1]
North Central (N=285)	16.2 [9.2 – 23.2]	14.1 [7.1 – 21.1]	2.1 [0.6 – 3.6]
North East (N=244)	14.4 [8.3 – 20.4]	12.1 [6.3 – 17.9]	2.2 [0.5 – 4.0]
Central West (N=112)	30.2 [17.3 – 43.0]	26.1 [13.4 – 38.8]	4.0 [– 0.3 – 8.4]
Central Indy (N=561)	18.1 [13.5 – 22.7]	14.7 [10.6 – 18.9]	3.4 [1.1 – 5.7]
Central East (N=121)	12.9 [4.5 – 21.3]	11.7 [3.5 – 19.9]	1.2 [– 0.6 – 3.0]
South West (N=177)	16.9 [6.4 – 27.4]	14.0 [3.6 – 24.4]	2.9 [0.0 – 5.8]
South East (N=163)	21.0 [11.8 – 30.1]	18.2 [9.2 – 27.1]	2.8 [0.3 – 5.3]

(continued)

Table B-1. Current Smoking Outcomes Overall by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Current Smoker (%)	Everyday Smoker (%)	Someday Smoker (%)
Income			
Less than \$25,000 (N=504)	23.3 [16.6 – 30.0]	17.7 [11.6 – 23.9]	5.6 [2.2 – 8.9]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=227)	28.6 [18.7 – 38.6]	25.5 [15.5 – 35.4]	3.2 [0.5 – 5.8]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=319)	22.9 [15.5 – 30.3]	19.4 [12.4 – 26.4]	3.5 [0.5 – 6.5]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=365)	18.7 [13.0 – 24.3]	15.7 [10.4 – 21.0]	3.0 [0.8 – 5.2]
\$75,000 or more (N=470)	14.8 [8.5 – 21.0]	13.0 [6.8 – 19.1]	1.8 [0.1 – 3.4]
Education			
Less than high school (N=128)	33.8 [18.1 – 49.6]	32.3 [16.6 – 48.0]	1.6 [– 0.1 – 3.2]
High school graduate (N=680)	24.6 [18.8 – 30.4]	19.8 [14.2 – 25.4]	4.8 [2.4 – 7.2]
Some college/associate's degree (N=559)	18.9 [14 – 23.7]	16.1 [11.5 – 20.8]	2.8 [1.1 – 4.4]
College graduate (N=361)	14.1 [7.4 – 20.7]	12.0 [5.6 – 18.4]	2.0 [– 0.1 – 4.2]
Post-graduate (N=241)	8.6 [2.7 – 14.5]	7.6 [1.8 – 13.4]	1.0 [– 0.2 – 2.3]
Health Insurance Status			
Uninsured (N=151)	36.0 [24.0 – 50.0]	33.0 [21.3 – 47.2]	3.0 [1.3 – 6.6]
Insured (N=1816)	18.7 [15.7 – 22.0]	15.5 [12.7 – 18.8]	3.2 [2.2 – 4.6]
Health Insurance Type			
Private (N=1260)	16.7 [13.6 – 20.3]	13.6 [10.8 – 17.1]	3.1 [2.0 – 4.7]
Medicare (N=326)	19.3 [11.7 – 30.2]	15.3 [8.5 – 26.1]	4.0 [1.4 – 11.0]
Medicaid (N=88)	46.4 [27.6 – 66.4]	43.5 [24.8 – 64.3]	2.9 [0.9 – 9.1]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=57)	24.6 [8.9 – 52.3]	22.5 [7.5 – 51.1]	2.1 [0.6 – 6.4]
None (N=151)	36.0 [24.0 – 50.0]	33.0 [21.3 – 47.2]	3.0 [1.3 – 6.6]
Other (N=85)	18.3 [10.0 – 31.1]	15.5 [7.8 – 28.6]	2.7 [1.1 – 6.6]

Table B-2. Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day among Current Smokers by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	N	Current Smoker	N	Everyday Smoker	N	Someday Smoker
Overall (N=389)	389	16.1 [14.3 – 17.9]	303	18.3 [16.2 – 20.3]	86	3.8 [2.2 – 5.4]
Age						
18–24	33	9.7 [4.9 – 14.5]	20	10.6 [5.1 – 16.2]	13	3.1 [1.3 – 4.9]
25–39	105	17.9 [14.6 – 21.1]	81	20.6 [17.3 – 23.8]	24	4.3 [0.8 – 7.8]
40–64	209	17.1 [14.8 – 19.3]	171	19.1 [16.7 – 21.6]	38	3.3 [1.4 – 5.2]
65 or Older	39	15.9 [11.5 – 20.2]	30	19.6 [15.5 – 23.7]	9	5.2 [3.1 – 7.3]
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic white	253	16.9 [14.8 – 19.0]	216	18.6 [16.3 – 20.9]	37	2.7 [1.5 – 4.0]
Non-Hispanic black	45	11.1 [7.1 – 15.1]	30	15.2 [10.1 – 20.3]	15	4.6 [2.8 – 6.4]
Hispanic	60	9.2 [6.4 – 12.0]	35	14.2 [10.5 – 17.9]	25	1.2 [0.8 – 1.6]
Other	31	18.7 [13.3 – 24.0]	22	20.3 [13.5 – 27.1]	9	14.9 [4.0 – 25.9]
Gender						
Male	197	17.2 [14.2 – 20.1]	156	19.4 [15.9 – 22.9]	41	4.0 [1.2 – 6.9]
Female	192	15.2 [12.9 – 17.5]	147	17.3 [14.9 – 19.7]	45	3.7 [2.1 – 5.3]
Region						
North West	79	12.4 [7.8 – 16.9]	54	14.4 [8.5 – 20.4]	25	4.1 [2.0 – 6.2]
North Central	45	15.9 [12.0 – 19.7]	33	17.5 [13.1 – 21.9]	12	4.4 [2.4 – 6.4]
North East	50	17.3 [13.7 – 20.9]	38	19.8 [16.0 – 23.6]	12	3.8 [0.8 – 6.8]
Central West	22	16.0 [11.5 – 20.5]	19	17.5 [12.9 – 22.3]	3	1.9 [– 0.1 – 3.9]
Central Indy	111	16.7 [13.1 – 20.4]	94	19.8 [16.0 – 23.5]	17	1.7 [0.8 – 2.7]
Central East	18	24.4 [13.3 – 35.6]	16	26.2 [14.5 – 37.8]	2	7.4 [2.0 – 12.8]
South West	29	15.1 [12.3 – 17.8]	22	16.7 [14.1 – 19.3]	7	5.3 [1.9 – 8.7]
South East	35	18.4 [15.5 – 21.3]	27	19.9 [16.9 – 22.8]	8	8.8 [– 2.8 – 20.4]

(continued)

Table B-2. Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day among Current Smokers by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	N	Current Smoker	N	Everyday Smoker	N	Someday Smoker
Income						
Less than \$25,000	127	16.5 [12.6 – 20.4]	92	20.4 [15.7 – 25.1]	35	3.3 [1.7 – 4.9]
\$25,000–\$34,999	52	16.7 [12.9 – 20.4]	42	17.8 [13.9 – 21.8]	10	2.8 [1.3 – 4.3]
\$35,000–\$49,999	65	19.4 [14.7 – 24.1]	55	21.8 [17.1 – 26.5]	10	2.4 [1.4 – 3.4]
\$50,000–\$74,999	64	15.2 [12.6 – 17.8]	51	17.0 [14.3 – 19.7]	13	5.7 [2.9 – 8.5]
\$75,000 or more	62	13.4 [9.4 – 17.4]	51	15.1 [10.5 – 19.7]	11	1.1 [0.4 – 1.7]
Education						
Less than high school	35	16.3 [10.2 – 22.3]	31	17.0 [10.5 – 23.5]	4	1.0 [0.2 – 1.7]
High school graduate	168	15.6 [12.5 – 18.7]	129	18.3 [14.5 – 22.1]	39	3.5 [2.1 – 4.9]
Some college/associate's degree	113	17.5 [14.8 – 20.1]	89	19.2 [16.5 – 21.9]	24	4.1 [1.8 – 6.3]
College graduate	40	14.0 [10.4 – 17.7]	34	16.1 [12.4 – 19.8]	6	1.7 [0.4 – 3.0]
Post-graduate	21	18.4 [9.1 – 27.7]	15	20.8 [11.2 – 30.4]	6	0.7 [0.5 – 0.9]
Health Insurance Status						
Uninsured	50	17.8 [12.7 – 23.0]	41	19.3 [13.6 – 24.9]	9	2.0 [0.1 – 3.9]
Insured	328	15.8 [13.8 – 17.7]	258	18.1 [15.9 – 20.3]	70	3.3 [2.1 – 4.4]
Health Insurance Type						
Private	210	16.3 [14.2 – 18.5]	167	19.0 [16.7 – 21.2]	43	3.1 [1.7 – 4.5]
Medicare	50	13.1 [6.7 – 19.5]	40	15.1 [6.7 – 23.4]	10	4.5 [2.5 – 6.4]
Medicaid	30	15.2 [10.0 – 20.3]	24	16.0 [10.6 – 21.5]	6	1.8 [1.0 – 2.6]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA	16	19.0 [16.6 – 21.3]	11	20.4 [18.6 – 22.2]	5	3.1 [1.8 – 4.4]
None	50	17.8 [12.7 – 23.0]	41	19.3 [13.6 – 24.9]	9	2.0 [0.1 – 3.9]
Other	22	15.7 [8.4 – 23.1]	16	18.2 [10.5 – 26.0]	6	1.4 [– 0.5 – 3.4]

B.2 Smoking Cessation

Table B-3. Quit Attempts and Recent Successful Quits by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	N	Quit Attempt in Past Year (%)	N	Successful Quits in Past Year (%)
Overall	395	52.0 [43.4 – 60.4]	449	12.3 [8.2 – 18.1]
Age				
18–24	33	71.2 [46.2 – 87.7]	41	19.4 [7.2 – 42.9]
25–39	107	47.4 [31.8 – 63.5]	119	9.0 [4.0 – 19.1]
40–64	213	46.6 [35.9 – 57.7]	241	9.6 [5.7 – 15.6]
65 or Older	39	65.9 [43.6 – 82.8]	45	25.0 [8.1 – 55.8]
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	258	47.9 [38.1 – 57.9]	294	13.1 [8.4 – 19.8]
Non-Hispanic black	46	82.9 [66.0 – 92.4]	52	5.8 [1.8 – 16.6]
Hispanic	61	56.4 [41.2 – 70.5]	70	17.9 [7.6 – 36.4]
Other	30	48.9 [25.8 – 72.4]	33	6.5 [1.3 – 26.9]
Gender				
Male	198	55.1 [43.0 – 66.6]	222	14.0 [7.4 – 24.7]
Female	197	49.3 [37.6 – 61.1]	227	10.9 [6.6 – 17.4]
Region				
North West	80	69.5 [44.0 – 86.8]	86	1.0 [0.3 – 3.0]
North Central	46	47.9 [25.8 – 70.9]	55	18.8 [8.4 – 36.9]
North East	50	42.1 [22.4 – 64.6]	61	30.6 [12.9 – 56.8]
Central West	23	53.7 [28.7 – 77.0]	26	13.2 [2.7 – 45.7]
Central Indy	114	41.5 [28.9 – 55.2]	126	7.8 [3.7 – 15.7]
Central East	18	26.4 [9.9 – 54.0]	21	14.7 [4.3 – 40.0]
South West	30	52.1 [21.4 – 81.3]	36	14.7 [5.0 – 35.8]
South East	34	66.7 [43.4 – 83.9]	38	15.6 [4.7 – 41.0]

(continued)

Table B-3. Quit Attempts and Recent Successful Quits by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	N	Quit Attempt in Past Year (%)	N	Successful Quits in Past Year (%)
Income				
Less than \$25,000	129	65.5 [51.1 – 77.6]	147	13.7 [7.3 – 24.1]
\$25,000–\$34,999	53	42.8 [23.8 – 64.2]	60	11.4 [4.6 – 25.5]
\$35,000–\$49,999	67	46.1 [29.3 – 63.9]	72	3.1 [1.0 – 8.9]
\$50,000–\$74,999	64	46.9 [31.5 – 63.0]	74	16.4 [6.5 – 35.9]
\$75,000 or more	62	45.9 [24.0 – 69.5]	71	13.3 [4.8 – 31.9]
Education				
Less than high school	35	60.4 [35.1 – 81.1]	39	12.2 [3.9 – 32.5]
High school graduate	171	56.7 [43.5 – 69.0]	193	10.4 [4.9 – 20.5]
Some college/associate's degree	117	43.5 [30.0 – 58.0]	136	13.7 [7.9 – 22.7]
College graduate	39	41.0 [19.7 – 66.3]	42	13.9 [3.6 – 41.0]
Post-graduate	21	60.4 [26.4 – 86.6]	25	20 [5.4 – 52.1]
Health Insurance Status				
Uninsured	51	63.7 [41.8 – 81.1]	54	6.5 [1.3 – 27.3]
Insured	334	50.5 [41.1 – 59.9]	382	13.0 [8.5 – 19.4]
Health Insurance Type				
Private	215	44.1 [33.5 – 55.4]	248	15.3 [9.3 – 24.1]
Medicare	52	69.5 [47.7 – 85.1]	57	6.8 [2.1 – 19.6]
Medicaid	29	62.5 [29.3 – 87.0]	36	12.3 [3.9 – 33.1]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA	16	63.7 [21.4 – 91.9]	16	0.0
None	51	63.7 [41.8 – 81.1]	54	6.5 [1.3 – 27.3]
Other	22	31.3 [12.2 – 60.0]	25	10.3 [1.7 – 42.7]

Table B-4. Current Smokers' Intentions to Quit by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Intends to Quit: 30 Days (%)	Intends to Quit: 6 Months (%)	Intends to Quit: Some Other Time (%)	Never Intends to Quit (%)
Overall N=387	29.4 [21.8 – 38.4]	34.4 [26.6 – 43.2]	24.6 [17.8 – 32.9]	11.6 [7.4 – 17.6]
Age				
18–24 N=33	22.1 [7.0 – 51.5]	52.7 [25.5 – 78.4]	13.4 [4.7 – 32.8]	11.8 [1.9 – 47.9]
25–39 N=104	40.4 [24.9 – 58.2]	30.5 [18.6 – 45.7]	24.6 [13.7 – 40.0]	4.5 [1.7 – 11.5]
40–64 N=210	24.5 [16.6 – 34.7]	32.2 [23.2 – 43.8]	27.8 [17.8 – 40.6]	15.5 [9.3 – 24.8]
65 or Older N=37	27.9 [9.8 – 57.9]	26.6 [11.9 – 49.5]	28.5 [9.8 – 59.5]	16.7 [6.6 – 36.1]
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white N=255	27.2 [18.9 – 37.5]	33.3 [24.5 – 43.5]	26.8 [19.0 – 36.5]	12.6 [7.8 – 19.8]
Non-Hispanic black N=44	48.8 [27.6 – 70.4]	40.9 [22.1 – 62.9]	7.8 [2.8 – 20.2]	2.4 [0.7 – 8.2]
Hispanic N=60	32.1 [20.3 – 46.7]	39.8 [26.2 – 55.2]	21.2 [11.2 – 36.4]	6.9 [2.5 – 17.8]
Other N=28	19.6 [7.8 – 41.3]	37.1 [16.4 – 64.0]	24.3 [9.3 – 50.1]	18.9 [5.5 – 48.6]
Gender				
Male N=194	29.2 [18.4 – 43.1]	39.9 [28.0 – 53.1]	22.9 [14.6 – 34.2]	8.0 [4.6 – 13.5]
Female N=193	29.6 [19.7 – 41.8]	29.8 [20.2 – 41.6]	26.0 [16.5 – 38.5]	14.6 [8.0 – 25.1]
Region				
North West N=79	39.6 [19.7 – 63.6]	34.2 [14.7 – 61.0]	25.7 [9.6 – 52.9]	0.5 [0.2 – 1.8]
North Central N=44	13.0 [5.4 – 28.0]	50.7 [28.1 – 73.1]	14.8 [5.7 – 33.1]	21.5 [7.2 – 49.1]
North East N=48	35.6 [16.4 – 60.8]	32.3 [15.9 – 54.5]	15.6 [7.0 – 31.2]	16.6 [6.9 – 34.7]
Central West N=22	20.9 [7.9 – 45.1]	39.2 [17.4 – 66.3]	26.2 [9.2 – 55.4]	13.6 [2.0 – 55.1]
Central Indy N=112	23.9 [14.3 – 37.3]	34.1 [22.3 – 48.3]	24.5 [14.7 – 38.0]	17.4 [9.7 – 29.4]
Central East N=18	34.0 [9.2 – 72.5]	14.7 [4.5 – 38.8]	34.8 [10.6 – 70.5]	16.5 [5.0 – 42.4]
South West N=30	50.1 [19.6 – 80.6]	21.5 [7.2 – 49.1]	21.2 [7.0 – 49.2]	7.1 [1.5 – 27.6]
South East N=34	24.1 [9.4 – 49.3]	36.0 [18.1 – 60.2]	36.2 [15.5 – 63.9]	3.4 [0.7 – 14.2]

(continued)

Table B-4. Current Smokers' Intentions to Quit by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Intends to Quit: 30 Days (%)	Intends to Quit: 6 Months (%)	Intends to Quit: Some Other Time (%)	Never Intends to Quit (%)
Income				
Less than \$25,000 N=128	32.1 [18.8 – 49.3]	28.2 [15.7 – 45.3]	22.8 [12.7 – 37.4]	16.9 [7.5 – 33.9]
\$25,000–\$34,999 N=51	13.4 [4.9 – 31.7]	41.3 [21.4 – 64.6]	30.5 [13.6 – 55.0]	14.8 [5.1 – 35.9]
\$35,000–\$49,999 N=64	38.5 [22.6 – 57.3]	27.8 [15.2 – 45.1]	28.7 [14.8 – 48.3]	5.0 [1.8 – 13.0]
\$50,000–\$74,999 N=63	22.5 [11.6 – 38.9]	51.6 [35.4 – 67.4]	14.4 [6.5 – 29.1]	11.5 [4.1 – 28.3]
\$75,000 or more N=62	26.9 [10.4 – 53.8]	32.0 [14.1 – 57.3]	31.0 [14.1 – 55.1]	10.1 [3.7 – 25.0]
Education				
Less than high school N=35	11.5 [3.4 – 32.2]	36.3 [15.6 – 63.7]	20.3 [8.2 – 42.0]	31.9 [9.9 – 66.8]
High school graduate N=167	33.1 [20.8 – 48.2]	37.9 [25.0 – 52.7]	18.7 [11.4 – 29.3]	10.3 [5.4 – 18.8]
Some college/associate's degree N=116	24.4 [14.4 – 38.2]	30.8 [20.1 – 44.0]	33.8 [21.2 – 49.1]	11.1 [4.9 – 23.0]
College graduate N=37	35.2 [15.3 – 62.1]	28.3 [12.7 – 51.6]	29.7 [9.5 – 63.2]	6.7 [1.9 – 21.3]
Post-graduate N=21	22.2 [5.8 – 57.0]	39.5 [12.4 – 75.2]	30.4 [7.8 – 69.2]	7.9 [2.1 – 25.9]
Health Insurance Status				
Uninsured (N=50)	9.9 [4.1 – 22.1]	46.8 [25.6 – 69.1]	31.2 [14.6 – 54.5]	12.2 [3.4 – 35.1]
Insured (N=327)	32.5 [23.9 – 42.5]	32.0 [23.8 – 41.5]	23.9 [16.7 – 33.1]	11.6 [7.1 – 18.3]
Health Insurance Type				
Private (N=211)	32.5 [22.3 – 44.7]	33.5 [24.7 – 43.7]	24.0 [15.2 – 35.7]	10.0 [5.6 – 17.1]
Medicare (N=51)	31.7 [13.2 – 58.7]	39.7 [15.8 – 69.7]	21.9 [8.3 – 46.5]	6.8 [2.4 – 17.3]
Medicaid (N=30)	21.1 [5.3 – 56.2]	30.9 [8.9 – 67.1]	19.6 [4.8 – 54.3]	28.4 [7.7 – 65.2]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=15)	64.9 [21.9 – 92.4]	0.9 [0.1 – 7.7]	31.2 [6.2 – 75.6]	3.0 [0.3 – 22.2]
None (N=50)	9.9 [4.1 – 22.1]	46.8 [25.6 – 69.1]	31.2 [14.6 – 54.5]	12.2 [3.4 – 35.1]
Other (N=20)	29.5 [10.4 – 60.2]	6.8 [2.1 – 19.8]	38 [13.7 – 70.2]	25.7 [7.6 – 59.3]

Table B-5. Current Smokers' Perceived Likelihood of Cessation Success by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Very Likely (%)	Somewhat Likely (%)	Somewhat Unlikely (%)	Very Unlikely (%)
Overall (N=390)	33.2 [25.4 – 42.2]	44.6 [36.0 – 53.4]	13.6 [8.8 – 20.4]	8.6 [5.1 – 14.0]
Age				
18–24 (N=33)	19.0 [7.6 – 40.0]	51.2 [24.2 – 77.5]	17.0 [4.0 – 50.1]	12.9 [2.4 – 47.0]
25–39 (N=107)	32.1 [18.0 – 50.4]	57.2 [40.6 – 72.3]	5.8 [2.5 – 12.5]	5.0 [1.8 – 12.8]
40–64 (N=210)	37.1 [26.4 – 49.1]	33.9 [24.9 – 44.3]	19.4 [11.9 – 30.1]	9.6 [5.4 – 16.6]
65 or Older (N=37)	44.5 [21.7 – 69.9]	41.9 [18.8 – 69.1]	5.0 [0.8 – 25.9]	8.6 [3.0 – 22.1]
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white (N=255)	32.2 [23.4 – 42.6]	44.3 [34.6 – 54.4]	14.6 [9.1 – 22.6]	8.9 [5.0 – 15.5]
Non-Hispanic black (N=46)	40.4 [22.3 – 61.6]	48.1 [27.6 – 69.4]	10.1 [2.7 – 31.3]	1.3 [0.3 – 6.0]
Hispanic (N=62)	40.7 [27.2 – 55.7]	39.2 [26.1 – 54.1]	10.0 [3.9 – 23.3]	10.1 [4.2 – 22.6]
Other (N=27)	27.2 [10.9 – 53.3]	45.0 [21.9 – 70.5]	0.0	27.8 [10.3 – 56.3]
Gender				
Male (N=193)	38.0 [26.2 – 51.4]	44.8 [32.5 – 57.7]	9.9 [5.1 – 18.2]	7.3 [4.1 – 12.7]
Female (N=197)	29.3 [19.5 – 41.4]	44.4 [33.0 – 56.5]	16.7 [9.5 – 27.8]	9.6 [4.5 – 19.5]
Region				
North West (N=78)	32.1 [14.1 – 57.7]	50.6 [27.3 – 73.6]	12.7 [3.9 – 34.3]	4.7 [1.5 – 13.8]
North Central (N=46)	19.9 [9.1 – 38.0]	31.5 [16.3 – 52.0]	36.5 [15.1 – 64.9]	12.1 [3.0 – 38.2]
North East (N=50)	18.6 [9.1 – 34.5]	60.2 [40.2 – 77.4]	16.2 [6.6 – 34.7]	4.9 [1.6 – 13.9]
Central West (N=23)	32.7 [14.5 – 58.2]	36.9 [15.4 – 65.2]	14.6 [5.3 – 34.4]	15.9 [3.2 – 51.6]
Central Indy (N=113)	35.7 [23.9 – 49.6]	46.2 [33.1 – 59.8]	8.4 [3.0 – 21.0]	9.7 [4.9 – 18.3]
Central East (N=17)	31.1 [7.1 – 72.5]	50.4 [19.7 – 80.8]	7.6 [2.0 – 24.8]	10.9 [2.4 – 37.9]
South West (N=29)	61.6 [30.8 – 85.2]	30.5 [11.0 – 60.9]	5.6 [1.3 – 21.0]	2.3 [0.5 – 11.0]
South East (N=34)	27.9 [12.1 – 52.3]	51.3 [28.0 – 74.0]	12.9 [3.2 – 39.7]	7.9 [1.8 – 29.3]

(continued)

Table B-5. Current Smokers' Perceived Likelihood of Cessation Success by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Very Likely (%)	Somewhat Likely (%)	Somewhat Unlikely (%)	Very Unlikely (%)
Income				
Less than \$25,000 (N=128)	23.3 [13.6 – 36.8]	42.8 [27.9 – 59.2]	16.9 [6.5 – 37.5]	17.0 [7.5 – 34.0]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=53)	36.4 [19.5 – 57.5]	36.3 [17.5 – 60.4]	23.6 [10.4 – 45.2]	3.8 [1.0 – 12.8]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=66)	30.3 [16.7 – 48.5]	52.6 [35.1 – 69.5]	10.6 [3.9 – 25.9]	6.6 [2.6 – 15.5]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=64)	23.0 [12.6 – 38.1]	51.9 [35.9 – 67.5]	16.7 [7.6 – 32.9]	8.4 [2.4 – 25.3]
\$75,000 or more (N=60)	55.5 [32.4 – 76.5]	33.5 [15.3 – 58.4]	6.1 [1.7 – 19.1]	5.0 [1.4 – 16.5]
Education				
Less than high school (N=34)	12.6 [4.4 – 31.2]	46.1 [21.9 – 72.2]	10.6 [2.2 – 38.1]	30.8 [9.0 – 66.6]
High school graduate (N=169)	32.6 [20.9 – 47.0]	42.9 [29.7 – 57.2]	18.2 [9.9 – 31.1]	6.3 [3.5 – 11.1]
Some college/associate's degree (N=117)	34.0 [22.5 – 47.8]	50.4 [36.5 – 64.2]	7.5 [3.0 – 17.8]	8.1 [3.0 – 20.0]
College graduate (N=38)	38.1 [15.8 – 66.9]	43.4 [21.1 – 68.7]	15.6 [5.5 – 37.1]	2.8 [0.6 – 11.5]
Post-graduate (N=21)	48.3 [18.1 – 79.7]	29.1 [7.5 – 67.4]	5.3 [1.0 – 23.1]	17.4 [3.8 – 52.6]
Health Insurance Status				
Uninsured (N=50)	30.9 [14.4 – 54.2]	38.8 [21.0 – 60.2]	26 [8.8 – 56.0]	4.3 [1.2 – 14.9]
Insured (N=331)	33.8 [25.2 – 43.7]	44.8 [35.4 – 54.5]	12 [7.6 – 18.5]	9.3 [5.4 – 15.6]
	117	136	40	38
Health Insurance Type				
Private (N=212)	41.8 [30.9 – 53.7]	39.1 [29.3 – 49.8]	11.3 [6.6 – 18.7]	7.8 [4.3 – 13.8]
Medicare (N=51)	16.1 [5.9 – 37.2]	66.4 [42.5 – 84.1]	10.4 [3.4 – 27.9]	7 [2.6 – 17.4]
Medicaid (N=30)	16.5 [5.6 – 39.5]	37.1 [11.9 – 72.1]	17.4 [3.4 – 55.5]	29.1 [8.1 – 65.5]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=16)	16.3 [3.8 – 49.0]	62.9 [20.5 – 91.7]	20.6 [2.5 – 72.0]	0.3 [0.0 – 2.9]
None (N=50)	30.9 [14.4 – 54.2]	38.8 [21.0 – 60.2]	26 [8.8 – 56.0]	4.3 [1.2 – 14.9]
Other (N=22)	36.6 [14.4 – 66.5]	56.9 [28.4 – 81.4]	6.5 [1.5 – 24.5]	0

Table B-6. Policy Reasons Given for Quit Attempts among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	N	Cost of Cigarettes (%)	N	Workplace Rules (%)	N	Community Laws (%)
Overall	244	46.6 [35.5 – 58.0]	245	7.4 [3.9 – 13.5]	241	15.8 [10.5 – 23.0]
Age						
18–24	27	28.7 [9.3 – 61.2]	27	1.6 [0.2 – 11.7]	25	0.6 [0.1 – 2.7]
25–39	57	58.9 [37.3 – 77.6]	58	8.3 [1.7 – 32.2]	58	10.0 [3.7 – 24.3]
40–64	135	48.2 [35.2 – 61.4]	135	7.7 [3.8 – 15.1]	133	21.5 [13.3 – 32.8]
65 or older	24	45.8 [19.1 – 75.1]	24	15.5 [5.0 – 38.8]	24	40.6 [16.7 – 69.9]
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic white	139	44.0 [31.2 – 57.6]	139	5.7 [2.3 – 13.6]	136	11.9 [7.0 – 19.5]
Non-Hispanic black	39	66.6 [45.7 – 82.6]	39	14.9 [5.8 – 33.3]	39	33.9 [16.3 – 57.4]
Hispanic	47	17.8 [8.3 – 34.0]	48	8.6 [2.8 – 23.7]	47	25.6 [13.1 – 44.0]
Other	19	52.2 [21.9 – 80.9]	19	16.4 [4.6 – 44.4]	19	18.2 [5.6 – 45.6]
Gender						
Male	115	45.0 [28.6 – 62.6]	115	3.9 [1.5 – 9.7]	114	14.0 [7.8 – 24.0]
Female	130	48.1 [33.9 – 62.7]	130	10.8 [5.0 – 22.0]	127	17.5 [10.0 – 28.9]
Region						
North West	56	27.4 [10.4 – 55.3]	57	2.2 [0.4 – 10.5]	55	5.7 [1.5 – 19.7]
North Central	32	59.3 [32.2 – 81.7]	32	3.7 [0.9 – 13.6]	31	22.3 [8.1 – 48.2]
North East	31	27.7 [9.6 – 58.2]	31	6.1 [1.6 – 21.3]	31	7.7 [2.4 – 22.2]
Central West	14	57.0 [25.0 – 84.1]	14	5.3 [0.7 – 31.4]	13	8.5 [1.9 – 31.1]
Central Indy	58	53.4 [35.1 – 70.8]	58	5.8 [2.1 – 14.7]	58	32.6 [18.3 – 51.0]
Central East	11	40.7 [15.0 – 72.7]	11	23.2 [5.5 – 60.9]	11	15.6 [2.3 – 59.4]
South West	19	70.6 [33.8 – 91.9]	19	5.5 [0.6 – 34.9]	19	4.8 [1.1 – 18.6]
South East	23	42.3 [18.6 – 70.2]	23	23.1 [6.3 – 57.4]	23	20.8 [6.4 – 50.4]

(continued)

Table B-6. Policy Reasons Given for Quit Attempts among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	N	Cost of Cigarettes (%)	N	Workplace Rules (%)	N	Community Laws (%)
Income						
Less than \$25,000	87	37.5 [21.0 – 57.5]	88	13.2 [5.0 – 30.6]	86	24.7 [13.2 – 41.5]
\$25,000–\$34,999	32	57.1 [32.0 – 79.1]	32	6.8 [1.9 – 21.7]	31	10.6 [3.8 – 26.4]
\$35,000–\$49,999	33	69.7 [47.4 – 85.5]	33	5.7 [0.8 – 31.7]	33	20.9 [7.6 – 45.9]
\$50,000–\$74,999	41	50.1 [29.1 – 71.0]	41	4.9 [1.2 – 17.5]	41	19.2 [8.3 – 38.4]
\$75,000 or more	35	45.0 [17.3 – 76.2]	35	1.3 [0.2 – 6.7]	34	3.6 [0.8 – 15.4]
Education						
Less than high school	20	23.2 [6.6 – 56.5]	20	4.4 [0.9 – 18.5]	20	15.2 [4.3 – 41.9]
High school graduate	109	54.0 [35.8 – 71.3]	110	6.1 [2.8 – 12.8]	107	18.6 [10.3 – 31.2]
Some college/associate's degree	72	49.1 [31.2 – 67.2]	72	12.3 [3.4 – 35.7]	71	11.8 [5.2 – 24.5]
College graduate	19	24.1 [8.1 – 53.3]	19	6.2 [1.3 – 25.1]	19	8.3 [2.2 – 26.5]
Post-graduate	16	64.2 [29.8 – 88.3]	16	6.6 [1.0 – 33.9]	16	8.0 [1.5 – 32.8]
Health Insurance Status						
Uninsured	33	53.4 [26.9 – 78.1]	34	7.6 [2.4 – 22.0]	34	3.3 [0.7 – 14.6]
Insured	204	45.4 [33.4 – 57.9]	204	7.5 [3.7 – 14.7]	200	17.8 [11.7 – 26.3]
Health Insurance Type						
Private	130	51.4 [37.1 – 65.4]	130	4.7 [2.0 – 10.8]	127	12.3 [6.8 – 21.4]
Medicare	31	47.5 [18.4 – 78.4]	31	9.6 [3.1 – 25.7]	31	36.2 [14.0 – 66.5]
Medicaid	22	26.9 [9.1 – 57.3]	22	22.3 [4.5 – 63.7]	21	14.2 [3.9 – 40.5]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA	8	0	8	0	8	15.1 [1.6 – 65.7]
None	33	53.4 [26.9 – 78.1]	34	7.6 [2.4 – 22.0]	34	3.3 [0.7 – 14.6]
Other	13	41.5 [11.6 – 79.3]	13	2 [0.2 – 14.9]	13	36.4 [11.0 – 72.6]

Table B-7. Health Reasons Given for Quit Attempts among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	N	Concern about Present Health (%)	N	Concern about Future Health (%)	N	Concern about Effect on Health of Others (%)
Overall	246	79.8 [69.0 – 87.5]	246	85.7 [75.8 – 92.0]	245	49.0 [37.9 – 60.3]
Age						
18–24	27	66.8 [35.0 – 88.2]	27	69.6 [36.9 – 90.0]	27	27.7 [10.3 – 56.0]
25–39	58	80.5 [58.2 – 92.5]	58	92.1 [80.4 – 97.0]	58	50.4 [28.6 – 72.1]
40–64	135	83.4 [69.2 – 91.9]	135	91.8 [82.9 – 96.3]	134	54.1 [40.6 – 67.0]
65 or older	25	90.7 [74.1 – 97.1]	25	79.7 [47.5 – 94.5]	25	70.6 [40.9 – 89.3]
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic white	139	81.9 [69.2 – 90.1]	139	85.0 [72.6 – 92.4]	138	48.1 [35.0 – 61.4]
Non-Hispanic black	39	68.9 [40.3 – 87.9]	39	90.2 [75.5 – 96.5]	39	53.8 [30.2 – 75.8]
Hispanic	48	68.0 [46.2 – 84.0]	48	79.9 [63.0 – 90.2]	48	44.0 [27.8 – 61.5]
Other	20	90.9 [66.7 – 98.0]	20	89.7 [63.0 – 97.8]	20	59.4 [25.7 – 86.1]
Gender						
Male	116	85.7 [74.1 – 92.6]	116	90 [80.1 – 95.3]	115	46.5 [30.0 – 63.8]
Female	130	74.1 [56.6 – 86.2]	130	81.5 [64.4 – 91.5]	130	51.5 [36.9 – 65.9]
Region						
North West	57	55.9 [27.8 – 80.7]	57	83.1 [50.1 – 96.0]	57	32.0 [13.9 – 58.0]
North Central	32	91.0 [69.0 – 97.9]	32	91.2 [74.4 – 97.4]	31	41.3 [17.6 – 69.8]
North East	31	94 [83.1 – 98.1]	31	96.9 [89.8 – 99.1]	31	64.5 [35.9 – 85.5]
Central West	14	62.7 [28.7 – 87.5]	14	74.2 [34.4 – 94.0]	14	54.6 [23.0 – 82.9]
Central Indy	58	82.1 [62.8 – 92.5]	58	81.8 [62.5 – 92.4]	58	52.3 [33.9 – 70.1]
Central East	11	76.8 [39.1 – 94.5]	11	70.4 [33.0 – 92.0]	11	57.9 [26.1 – 84.3]
South West	19	99.6 [96.5 – 100.0]	19	99.6 [96.5 – 100.0]	19	80.4 [45.9 – 95.2]
South East	24	99.4 [95.3 – 99.9]	24	88.2 [51.9 – 98.1]	24	34.4 [16.0 – 59.0]

(continued)

Table B-7. Health Reasons Given for Quit Attempts among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	N	Concern about Present Health (%)	N	Concern about Future Health (%)	N	Concern about Effect on Health of Others (%)
Income						
Less than \$25,000	89	67.5 [45.9 – 83.6]	89	78.7 [57.6 – 90.9]	88	42.6 [25.9 – 61.2]
\$25,000–\$34,999	32	71.3 [44.6 – 88.5]	32	79.0 [53.4 – 92.5]	32	49.4 [24.6 – 74.6]
\$35,000–\$49,999	33	95.7 [79.2 – 99.2]	33	94.4 [78.6 – 98.7]	33	58.7 [33.4 – 80.1]
\$50,000–\$74,999	41	90.1 [66.6 – 97.7]	41	91.9 [66.7 – 98.5]	41	65.2 [43.8 – 81.8]
\$75,000 or more	35	95.7 [87.4 – 98.6]	35	98.6 [94.8 – 99.6]	35	46.3 [18.1 – 77.0]
Education						
Less than high school	20	63.2 [23.4 – 90.6]	20	61.8 [23.1 – 89.7]	19	47.1 [16.5 – 80.0]
High school graduate	110	83.3 [67.0 – 92.4]	110	93.9 [86.2 – 97.4]	110	58.1 [39.1 – 75.0]
Some college/associate's degree	72	85.0 [69.8 – 93.3]	72	90.6 [78.4 – 96.3]	72	51.5 [33.2 – 69.3]
College graduate	20	59.1 [26.3 – 85.4]	20	67.0 [30.1 – 90.5]	20	28.4 [8.3 – 63.4]
Post-graduate	16	92.6 [70.9 – 98.5]	16	97.0 [79.4 – 99.6]	16	25.0 [6.7 – 60.6]
Health Insurance Status						
Uninsured	34	88.7 [70.2 – 96.3]	34	87.7 [69.3 – 95.7]	34	34.3 [14.8 – 61.1]
Insured	204	78.2 [65.9 – 86.9]	204	85.5 [73.9 – 92.4]	203	51.5 [39.0 – 63.7]
Health Insurance Type						
Private	130	85.8 [75.3 – 92.2]	130	92.4 [83.3 – 96.7]	129	59.8 [45.6 – 72.4]
Medicare	31	81.7 [44.7 – 96.1]	31	89.7 [59.0 – 98.1]	31	39.3 [15.2 – 70.1]
Medicaid	22	50.2 [18.6 – 81.6]	22	68.3 [27.2 – 92.5]	22	41.9 [14.5 – 75.4]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA	8	23.5 [3.2 – 74.2]	8	18.8 [2.4 – 68.5]	8	3.2 [0.4 – 20.5]
None	34	88.7 [70.2 – 96.3]	34	87.7 [69.3 – 95.7]	34	34.3 [14.8 – 61.1]
Other	13	89.8 [62.8 – 97.9]	13	71.0 [26.4 – 94.3]	13	63.6 [23.9 – 90.7]

Table B-8. Social Reasons Given for Quit Attempts among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	N	Encourage- ment from Family/ Friends (%)	N	Doctor/ Dentist Recommend ation (%)	N	Setting a Good Example for Children (%)
Overall	246	53.0 [41.6 – 64.2]	246	41.4 [30.7 – 53.0]	245	52.6 [41.2 – 63.7]
Age						
18–24	27	26.6 [9.5 – 55.4]	27	17.4 [4.2 – 50.4]	27	33.4 [10.5 – 68.1]
25–39	58	51.3 [29.3 – 72.8]	58	29.4 [10.9 – 58.8]	58	69.2 [47.3 – 84.8]
40–64	135	63.0 [49.6 – 74.7]	135	55.4 [42.1 – 68.0]	134	50.1 [36.9 – 63.2]
65 or older	25	74.7 [44.3 – 91.6]	25	69.7 [41.3 – 88.3]	25	58.2 [26.9 – 84.0]
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic white	139	54.9 [41.2 – 67.9]	139	43.0 [30.3 – 56.6]	138	50.6 [37.2 – 64.0]
Non-Hispanic black	39	46.7 [25.5 – 69.1]	39	33.5 [16.2 – 56.7]	39	57.5 [34.7 – 77.4]
Hispanic	48	42.3 [26.3 – 60.2]	48	39.7 [24.2 – 57.5]	48	56.7 [38.2 – 73.6]
Other	20	45.7 [18.9 – 75.3]	20	40.5 [16.5 – 70.2]	20	82.5 [49.9 – 95.7]
Gender						
Male	116	61.4 [43.5 – 76.6]	116	41.3 [25.6 – 59.0]	116	51.8 [35.0 – 68.2]
Female	130	44.9 [31.4 – 59.2]	130	41.5 [28.0 – 56.4]	129	53.4 [38.4 – 67.8]
Region						
North West	57	34.8 [15.3 – 61.2]	57	30.1 [12.3 – 56.9]	56	57.5 [28.8 – 81.8]
North Central	32	49.4 [22.9 – 76.2]	32	68.4 [43.0 – 86.1]	32	47.1 [21.7 – 74.2]
North East	31	62.4 [32.5 – 85.2]	31	33.9 [10.3 – 69.8]	31	36.1 [14.5 – 65.5]
Central West	14	71.7 [33.7 – 92.6]	14	26.9 [8.1 – 60.4]	14	46.2 [17.9 – 77.2]
Central Indy	58	59.0 [39.7 – 75.8]	58	44.8 [27.5 – 63.5]	58	53.4 [34.9 – 71.0]
Central East	11	53.9 [23.0 – 82.1]	11	35.6 [12.7 – 67.8]	11	42.7 [16.3 – 74.0]
South West	19	79.7 [45.4 – 94.9]	19	68.7 [30.6 – 91.6]	19	71.8 [35.1 – 92.3]
South East	24	29.4 [13.1 – 53.6]	24	31.9 [13.1 – 59.3]	24	54.6 [26.9 – 79.7]

(continued)

Table B-8. Social Reasons Given for Quit Attempts among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	N	Encourage- ment from Family/ Friends (%)	N	Doctor/ Dentist Recommend ation (%)	N	Setting a Good Example for Children (%)
Income						
Less than \$25,000	89	33.4 [19.7 – 50.6]	89	45.9 [28.1 – 64.8]	89	36.2 [20.9 – 54.8]
\$25,000–\$34,999	32	62.5 [37.1 – 82.5]	32	44.6 [20.8 – 71.2]	32	71.7 [45.4 – 88.6]
\$35,000–\$49,999	33	61.3 [34.5 – 82.6]	33	32.9 [15.7 – 56.5]	33	57.4 [32.4 – 79.2]
\$50,000–\$74,999	41	69.0 [48.1 – 84.3]	41	30.6 [15.1 – 52.4]	40	56.2 [33.5 – 76.5]
\$75,000 or more	35	61.2 [27.5 – 86.8]	35	55.0 [23.9 – 82.6]	35	67.0 [37.3 – 87.4]
Education						
Less than high school	20	47.6 [17.9 – 79.1]	20	44.6 [16.4 – 76.7]	20	43.5 [16.0 – 75.6]
High school graduate	110	54.6 [36.1 – 71.9]	110	43.8 [26.7 – 62.6]	109	61.0 [42.7 – 76.7]
Some college/associate's degree	72	50.4 [32.3 – 68.3]	72	22.5 [12.5 – 37.1]	72	56.0 [37.5 – 73.0]
College graduate	20	53.9 [23.7 – 81.5]	20	44.9 [18.2 – 75.0]	20	15.4 [5.7 – 35.5]
Post-graduate	16	76.6 [40.2 – 94.1]	16	75.8 [40.0 – 93.6]	16	66.7 [31.4 – 89.8]
Health Insurance Status						
Uninsured	34	39.0 [17.2 – 66.3]	34	30.5 [9.3 – 65.4]	34	38.0 [16.1 – 66.3]
Insured	204	55.4 [42.7 – 67.5]	204	42.9 [31.2 – 55.6]	203	54.1 [41.5 – 66.1]
Health Insurance Type						
Private	130	63.1 [49.2 – 75.1]	130	45.5 [31.4 – 60.3]	129	49.1 [34.7 – 63.6]
Medicare	31	44.1 [17.3 – 74.8]	31	34.7 [12.7 – 66.0]	31	87.9 [58.8 – 97.4]
Medicaid	22	46.6 [16.9 – 79.0]	22	47.1 [17.1 – 79.3]	22	42.5 [15.0 – 75.7]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA	8	12.5 [1.1 – 65.3]	8	5.8 [0.9 – 28.3]	8	1.8 [0.2 – 17.8]
None	34	39.0 [17.2 – 66.3]	34	30.5 [9.3 – 65.4]	34	38.0 [16.1 – 66.3]
Other	13	63.1 [23.8 – 90.4]	13	90.2 [67.7 – 97.6]	13	67.1 [25.6 – 92.4]

Table B-9. Use of Evidence – Based Methods for Quitting among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Nicotine Replacement Therapy (%)	Other Assistance (classes—counseling) (%)
Overall (N=245)	34.4 [24.2 – 46.3]	3.5 [1.7 – 7.3]
Age		
18–24 (N=27)	14.7 [2.8 – 50.3]	1.3 [0.2 – 9.2]
25–39 (N=58)	37.5 [17.0 – 63.8]	5.0 [1.4 – 16.8]
40–64 (N=135)	37.9 [25.6 – 52.0]	4.4 [1.5 – 11.8]
65 or older (N=24)	53.3 [24.2 – 80.3]	1.3 [0.2 – 9.8]
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic white (N=139)	38.5 [26.2 – 52.5]	3.1 [1.1 – 8.1]
Non-Hispanic black (N=39)	15.9 [5.8 – 36.5]	3.9 [1.0 – 14.5]
Hispanic (N=48)	11.3 [4.7 – 24.8]	3.8 [0.9 – 14.7]
Other (N=19)	40.5 [15.7 – 71.3]	17.6 [5.0 – 46.4]
Gender		
Male (N=115)	32.6 [18.2 – 51.3]	5.4 [2.1 – 13.2]
Female (N=130)	36.1 [23.1 – 51.5]	1.7 [0.7 – 4.6]
Region		
North West (N=57)	21.5 [7.5 – 48.2]	1.3 [0.2 – 9.5]
North Central (N=32)	53.8 [27.0 – 78.6]	0.3 [0.0 – 2.0]
North East (N=31)	14.2 [5.3 – 32.9]	0.0
Central West (N=14)	32.0 [9.8 – 67.0]	0.2 [0.0 – 1.8]
Central Indy (N=58)	33.6 [19.1 – 51.9]	11.9 4.4 – 28.3]
Central East (N=11)	0.0	18.0 4.6 – 49.8]
South West (N=19)	64.0 [25.8 – 90.0]	1.1 [0.1 – 9.5]
South East (N=23)	43.0 [18.5 – 71.5]	1.2 [0.2 – 8.6]

(continued)

Table B-9. Use of Evidence – Based Methods for Quitting among Current Smokers and Recent Quitters by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Nicotine Replacement Therapy (%)	Other Assistance (classes—counseling) (%)
Income		
Less than \$25,000 (N=88)	40.6 [23.3 – 60.6]	2.7 [1.1 – 6.7]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=32)	46.2 [21.6 – 72.9]	0.0
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=33)	21.0 [8.0 – 44.8]	8.8 [1.8 – 33.3]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=41)	25.4 [11.7 – 46.8]	5.9 [1.2 – 24.6]
\$75,000 or more (N=35)	39.4 [13.8 – 72.6]	2.7 [0.8 – 9.3]
Education		
Less than high school (N=20)	40.0 [14.5 – 72.4]	1.0 [0.2 – 4.8]
High school graduate (N=110)	37.4 [21.1 – 57.2]	2.4 [0.6 – 10.0]
Some college/associate's degree (N=72)	25.8 [11.9 – 47.3]	6.3 [1.9 – 19.0]
College graduate (N=19)	30.4 [11.7 – 59.1]	4.0 [1.0 – 15.3]
Post-graduate (N=16)	27.4 [6.7 – 66.7]	6.2 [1.2 – 26.0]
Health Insurance Status		
Uninsured (N=34)	34.7 [11.2 – 69.2]	0
Insured (N=204)	34.2 [23.3 – 47.1]	4.3 [2.1 – 8.7]
Health Insurance Type		
Private (N=130)	34 [20.9 – 50.1]	4.3 [1.5 – 11.5]
Medicare (N=31)	34.9 [12.7 – 66.5]	6.3 [2.0 – 17.8]
Medicaid (N=22)	49.9 [18.5 – 81.4]	0.4 [0.1 – 3.5]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=8)	0.5 [0.0 – 5.5]	7.2 [0.6 – 48.7]
None (N=34)	34.7 [11.2 – 69.2]	0
Other (N=13)	9.9 [2.3 – 33.6]	4.7 [0.9 – 21.6]

Table B-10. Awareness of Cessation Resources among Current Smokers by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Local Clinic Services or Programs (%)	1 – 800 – QUIT – NOW (%)
Overall (N=396)	53.7 [45.0 – 62.2]	37.3 [29.3 – 46.2]
Age		
18–24 (N=33)	46.8 [21.2 – 74.2]	24.2 [8.3 – 53.2]
25–39 (N=107)	57.0 [41.6 – 71.1]	45.1 [29.4 – 61.7]
40–64 (N=214)	49.5 [38.6 – 60.5]	33.4 [24.5 – 43.7]
65 or older (N=39)	80.8 [60.3 – 92.1]	55.3 [30.6 – 77.7]
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic white (N=258)	57.0 [47.0 – 66.5]	37.8 [28.6 – 47.9]
Non-Hispanic black (N=46)	32.5 [16.8 – 53.4]	37.1 [19.7 – 58.6]
Hispanic (N=62)	36.7 [23.9 – 51.6]	24.5 [14.0 – 39.3]
Other (N=30)	52.7 [28.8 – 75.5]	38.2 [17.9 – 63.8]
Gender		
Male (N=198)	44.7 [32.5 – 57.5]	30.3 [19.5 – 43.7]
Female (N=198)	61.3 [49.2 – 72.2]	43.3 [32.0 – 55.3]
Region		
North West (N=81)	32.9 [15.8 – 56.2]	23.9 [12.1 – 41.6]
North Central (N=46)	67.9 [46.7 – 83.6]	35.4 [17.9 – 57.9]
North East (N=50)	50.1 [29.6 – 70.6]	35.8 [18.1 – 58.4]
Central West (N=23)	66.2 [38.9 – 85.8]	54.8 [30.0 – 77.5]
Central Indy (N=114)	47.0 [34.0 – 60.5]	29.3 [18.6 – 42.9]
Central East (N=18)	67.2 [38.9 – 86.8]	67.3 [38.9 – 86.9]
South West (N=30)	70.7 [42.6 – 88.7]	60.0 [29.3 – 84.5]
South East (N=34)	63.5 [40.3 – 81.7]	31.0 [13.1 – 57.3]

(continued)

Table B-10. Awareness of Cessation Resources among Current Smokers by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Local Clinic Services or Programs (%)	1 – 800 – QUIT – NOW (%)
Income		
Less than \$25,000 (N=130)	54.8 [38.7 – 70.0]	30.8 [17.8 – 47.9]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=53)	61.7 [41.4 – 78.6]	42.8 [22.8 – 65.5]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=67)	55.8 [38.2 – 72.0]	46.1 [29.2 – 64.1]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=64)	49.2 [33.4 – 65.2]	39.2 [25.1 – 55.3]
\$75,000 or more (N=62)	45.0 [24.0 – 68.0]	34.0 [15.8 – 58.5]
Education		
Less than high school (N=35)	34.2 [15.0 – 60.4]	35.8 [12.7 – 68.2]
High school graduate (N=171)	54.0 [40.2 – 67.1]	40.7 [27.7 – 55.0]
Some college/associate's degree (N=118)	67.1 [54.0 – 78.0]	47.5 [33.9 – 61.5]
College graduate (N=39)	39.7 [18.8 – 65.3]	17.6 [7.2 – 36.9]
Post-graduate (N=21)	43.1 [16.1 – 75.0]	17.7 [4.9 – 47.1]
Health Insurance Status		
Uninsured (N=51)	70.9 [51.5 – 84.8]	29.7 [13.6 – 53.0]
Insured (N=335)	51.2 [41.7 – 60.6]	38.2 [29.4 – 47.9]
Health Insurance Type		
Private (N=215)	50.7 [39.8 – 61.6]	39 [28.6 – 50.4]
Medicare (N=52)	40.5 [19.5 – 65.7]	28.3 [12.6 – 52.1]
Medicaid (N=30)	65.4 [31.9 – 88.4]	59.4 [28.9 – 84.1]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=16)	81.2 [46.2 – 95.6]	12.3 [3.2 – 37.2]
None (N=51)	70.9 [51.5 – 84.8]	29.7 [13.6 – 53.0]
Other (N=22)	29 [11.7 – 55.7]	37.7 [15.0 – 67.5]

Table B-11. Likelihood of Using a Telephone Quitline among Current Smokers by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
Overall (N=396)	3.7 [1.6 – 8.4]	17.4 [11.7 – 25.2]	17.6 [11.3 – 26.5]	61.3 [52.2 – 69.6]
Age				
18–24 (N=33)	0.0	4.3 [1.2 – 14.1]	18.7 [4.9 – 50.6]	77.0 [47.4 – 92.5]
25–39 (N=107)	8.4 [2.7 – 23.2]	15.4 [7.5 – 28.8]	18.7 [7.1 – 40.9]	57.6 [40.6 – 72.9]
40–64 (N=214)	1.8 [0.9 – 3.6]	22.8 [13.3 – 36.1]	18.4 [11.2 – 28.6]	57.1 [45.4 – 68.0]
65 or older (N=39)	1.8 [0.4 – 7.1]	21.0 [7.3 – 47.3]	6.2 [1.7 – 19.8]	71.0 [46.1 – 87.5]
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white (N=258)	1.7 [0.7 – 4.0]	15.8 [9.6 – 24.9]	17.3 [10.2 – 27.9]	65.2 [54.5 – 74.5]
Non-Hispanic black (N=46)	16.7 [3.7 – 51.0]	30.2 [14.6 – 52.2]	18.5 [7.2 – 39.9]	34.6 [18.6 – 54.9]
Hispanic (N=62)	10.1 [4.1 – 22.9]	15.7 [8.0 – 28.4]	22.1 [12.0 – 37.1]	52.1 [37.6 – 66.3]
Other (N=30)	5.7 [1.4 – 21.0]	18.4 [6.5 – 42.1]	19.3 [6.7 – 44.1]	56.6 [32.7 – 77.8]
Gender				
Male (N=198)	1.9 [0.9 – 4.0]	12.8 [7.6 – 20.6]	19.0 [9.3 – 35.0]	66.3 [52.7 – 77.6]
Female (N=198)	5.2 [1.7 – 14.4]	21.3 [12.5 – 34.1]	16.5 [9.4 – 27.3]	57.0 [44.7 – 68.5]
Region				
North West (N=81)	10.2 [2.4 – 34.3]	28.8 [11.7 – 55.3]	15.3 [5.6 – 35.5]	45.6 [23.4 – 69.7]
North Central (N=46)	1.3 [0.3 – 5.9]	7.3 [2.2 – 21.7]	25.5 [7.6 – 58.9]	65.9 [37.8 – 86.0]
North East (N=50)	0.7 [0.1 – 4.8]	12.7 [4.4 – 31.6]	15.6 [3.7 – 47.0]	71.0 [46.2 – 87.5]
Central West (N=23)	0.2 [0.0 – 1.2]	0.6 [0.1 – 4.6]	2.7 [0.6 – 11.8]	96.5 [88.1 – 99.1]
Central Indy (N=114)	4.0 [1.5 – 10.4]	17.2 [9.3 – 29.4]	17.7 [9.0 – 31.9]	61.1 [47.3 – 73.4]
Central East (N=18)	5.9 [0.8 – 33.8]	46.4 [16.4 – 79.2]	18.0 [6.4 – 41.3]	29.7 [10.9 – 59.5]
South West (N=30)	1.0 [0.1 – 7.9]	15.7 [4.3 – 43.8]	45.0 [14.5 – 79.8]	38.2 [14.6 – 69.2]
South East (N=34)	0.2 [0.0 – 1.5]	18.4 [6.4 – 42.7]	8.6 [2.8 – 23.4]	72.7 [49.6 – 87.8]

(continued)

Table B-11. Likelihood of Using a Telephone Quitline among Current Smokers by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
Income				
Less than \$25,000 (N=130)	11.1 [3.8 – 28.6]	15.5 [7.9 – 28.2]	21.5 [9.7 – 41.2]	51.8 [35.6 – 67.7]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=53)	0.0 [1.1 – 8.4]	16.3 [7.2 – 32.9]	7.7 [3.1 – 18.2]	75.9 [58.5 – 87.6]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=67)	3.0 [1.1 – 8.4]	19.9 [7.9 – 42.0]	15.1 [6.0 – 33.3]	61.9 [42.7 – 78.0]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=64)	1.0 [0.1 – 6.9]	20.7 [10.0 – 37.9]	7.2 [2.5 – 19.0]	71.1 [54.3 – 83.5]
\$75,000 or more (N=62)	0.8 [0.1 – 5.8]	18.2 [5.5 – 45.9]	31.5 [13.6 – 57.4]	49.5 [27.3 – 71.9]
Education				
Less than high school (N=35)	6.4 [1.0 – 31.6]	16.1 [4.9 – 41.7]	5.2 [1.5 – 16.4]	72.2 [46.7 – 88.5]
High school graduate (N=171)	4.7 [1.2 – 16.5]	16.8 [9.6 – 27.8]	21.8 [11.0 – 38.5]	56.7 [42.4 – 70.0]
Some college/associate's degree (N=118)	2.3 [1.0 – 5.3]	16.6 [9.3 – 28.0]	13.5 [6.7 – 25.3]	67.6 [54.2 – 78.6]
College graduate (N=39)	2.7 [0.6 – 10.8]	27.9 [8.4 – 62.2]	11.1 [3.7 – 28.9]	58.2 [31.1 – 81.2]
Post-graduate (N=21)	0.0 [0.6 – 11.8]	2.7 [0.6 – 11.8]	50.6 [19.5 – 81.2]	46.8 [17.7 – 78.3]
Health Insurance Status				
Uninsured (N=51)	1.8 [0.5 – 5.7]	7.6 [3.0 – 17.9]	36 [16.4 – 61.9]	54.6 [31.9 – 75.5]
Insured (N=331)	4 [1.6 – 9.6]	19 [12.5 – 27.9]	15.4 [9.1 – 25.0]	61.6 [51.6 – 70.7]
Health Insurance Type				
Private (N=213)	1.7 [0.7 – 4.0]	23.2 [14.4 – 35.2]	18.4 [10.0 – 31.4]	56.8 [45.0 – 67.8]
Medicare (N=51)	16.9 [4.5 – 46.6]	15.3 [5.9 – 34.3]	5.7 [2.0 – 15.1]	62.2 [36.2 – 82.6]
Medicaid (N=29)	0.9 [0.2 – 3.5]	3.5 [1.0 – 12.3]	14.7 [2.2 – 56.7]	80.8 [44.6 – 95.7]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=16)	0 [2.0 – 30.2]	8.6 [2.0 – 30.2]	5.3 [0.9 – 24.6]	86.1 [59.4 – 96.3]
None (N=51)	1.8 [0.5 – 5.7]	7.6 [3.0 – 17.9]	36 [16.4 – 61.9]	54.6 [31.9 – 75.5]
Other (N=22)	2.4 [0.3 – 14.5]	15.7 [4.9 – 40.4]	18.2 [5.4 – 46.2]	63.8 [36.0 – 84.7]

Table B-12. Percentage of Hoosiers with Health Care Coverage by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Has Health Care Coverage (%)
Overall (N=1969)	93.1 [91.0 – 94.7]
Age	
18–24 (N=130)	84.6 [72.1 – 92.1]
25–39 (N=436)	93.3 [90.1 – 95.6]
40–64 (N=993)	93.2 [90.4 – 95.3]
65 or older (N=393)	98.9 [96.7 – 99.7]
Race/Ethnicity	
Non-Hispanic white (N=1367)	93.8 [91.5 – 95.5]
Non-Hispanic black (N=211)	85.3 [74.1 – 92.2]
Hispanic (N=316)	91.1 [86.4 – 94.3]
Other (N=75)	98.9 [94.8 – 99.8]
Gender	
Male (N=934)	92.7 [89.3 – 95.1]
Female (N=1035)	93.4 [90.6 – 95.4]
Region	
North West (N=353)	92.2 [87.3 – 95.3]
North Central (N=281)	91.3 [82.8 – 95.8]
North East (N=236)	89.2 [81.7 – 93.9]
Central West (N=108)	87.9 [74.8 – 94.6]
Central Indy (N=543)	95.6 [92.1 – 97.6]
Central East (N=121)	90.1 [71.1 – 97.1]
South West (N=172)	95.8 [90.0 – 98.3]
South East (N=155)	96.6 [92.1 – 98.6]

(continued)

Table B-12. Percentage of Hoosiers with Health Care Coverage by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Has Health Care Coverage (%)
Income	
Less than \$25,000 (N=501)	83.9 [76.1 – 89.4]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=227)	89.0 [80.5 – 94.0]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=320)	94.1 [89.6 – 96.7]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=366)	96.0 [92.9 – 97.7]
\$75,000 or more (N=469)	98.3 [96.0 – 99.3]
Education	
Less than high school (N=123)	91.1 [80.7 – 96.2]
High school graduate (N=679)	91.7 [87.1 – 94.7]
Some college/associate's degree (N=556)	91.0 [86.5 – 94.0]
College graduate (N=358)	96.3 [93.1 – 98.0]
Post-graduate (N=241)	98.8 [94.4 – 99.7]
Health Insurance Type	
Private (N=1260)	68.7 [65.2 – 72.1]
Medicare (N=328)	14.4 [12.0 – 17.2]
Medicaid (N=88)	3.9 [2.6 – 5.7]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=57)	3.0 [1.7 – 5.2]
None (N=152)	0.0
Other (N=85)	3.1 [2.2 – 4.2]

Table B-13. Cessation Coverage among Hoosiers with Healthcare Coverage by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	N	Health Insurance Costs are Related to Smoking Status (%)	N	Health Insurance Covers Cessation Services (%)	N	Health Insurance Covers Cessation Counseling (%)	N	Health Insurance Covers Cessation Medications (%)
Overall	1557	47.0 [43.0 – 51.2]	1301	46.4 [42.0 – 50.9]	542	78.5 [72.6 – 83.4]	503	84.7 [79.3 – 88.9]
Age								
18–24	92	65.3 [48.8 – 78.7]	80	34.6 [19.5 – 53.6]	20	87.6 [53.9 – 97.7]	18	71.8 [37.7 – 91.4]
25–39	332	43.7 [35.5 – 52.2]	299	56.1 [47.3 – 64.6]	150	81.1 [70.1 – 88.7]	138	90.2 [82.9 – 94.6]
40–64	811	43.4 [38.4 – 48.6]	658	51.5 [45.8 – 57.2]	311	76.4 [68.2 – 83.0]	289	86.5 [79.5 – 91.4]
65 or older	310	47.6 [38.9 – 56.4]	253	24.7 [17.6 – 33.5]	57	66.8 [47.3 – 81.8]	55	68.8 [50.5 – 82.6]
Race/Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic white	1105	48.1 [43.6 – 52.5]	896	46.6 [41.8 – 51.5]	379	81.1 [75.6 – 85.6]	363	85.9 [80.3 – 90.1]
Non-Hispanic black	159	38.1 [24.7 – 53.5]	146	48.6 [33.5 – 64.0]	59	54.6 [30.2 – 77.1]	52	77.1 [49.5 – 92.0]
Hispanic	234	47.7 [37.9 – 57.7]	203	38.7 [30.2 – 48.0]	75	82.5 [69.2 – 90.8]	63	87.3 [74.8 – 94.1]
Other	59	28.4 [15.4 – 46.2]	56	39.9 [22.0 – 60.9]	29	66.6 [37.2 – 87.1]	25	59.2 [26.8 – 85.2]
Gender								
Male	768	47.8 [42.0 – 53.7]	637	45.7 [39.4 – 52.2]	266	78.8 [70.2 – 85.5]	234	82.9 [74.9 – 88.7]
Female	789	46.3 [40.7 – 52.1]	664	47.1 [41.0 – 53.3]	276	78.1 [69.6 – 84.8]	269	86.3 [78.1 – 91.8]
Region								
North West	263	55.5 [43.4 – 67.0]	230	58.4 [46.2 – 69.7]	83	73.4 [52.8 – 87.2]	73	79.7 [57.2 – 92.0]
North Central	222	40.0 [30.8 – 50.1]	180	46.8 [36.0 – 57.9]	78	66.6 [49.5 – 80.3]	68	89.6 [79.3 – 95.1]
North East	182	45.7 [34.0 – 57.9]	150	53.0 [40.1 – 65.6]	63	76.2 [54.9 – 89.4]	60	91.7 [76.7 – 97.4]
Central West	85	37.0 [24.1 – 52.0]	72	40.1 [25.8 – 56.2]	29	90.7 [74.6 – 97.0]	26	88.5 [71.3 – 96.0]
Central Indy	438	46.7 [39.1 – 54.4]	368	43.8 [35.8 – 52.1]	176	79.0 [67.5 – 87.2]	162	79.2 [67.6 – 87.4]
Central East	96	42.9 [29.4 – 57.5]	80	32.5 [20.0 – 48.0]	24	81.2 [60.3 – 92.5]	25	84.9 [59.4 – 95.6]
South West	139	54.8 [42.5 – 66.6]	119	46.0 [32.8 – 59.8]	45	80.3 [61.3 – 91.3]	47	90.6 [75.9 – 96.7]
South East	132	48.8 [37.0 – 60.8]	102	49.2 [35.6 – 62.8]	44	91.3 [78.4 – 96.8]	42	86.5 [66.9 – 95.3]

(continued)

Table B-13. Cessation Coverage among Hoosiers with Healthcare Coverage by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	N	Health Insurance Costs are Related to Smoking Status (%)	N	Health Insurance Covers Cessation Services (%)	N	Health Insurance Covers Cessation Counseling (%)	N	Health Insurance Covers Cessation Medications (%)
Income								
Less than \$25,000	349	45.8 [36.4 – 55.6]	298	35.2 [26.3 – 45.3]	88	66.1 [49.2 – 79.8]	85	78.2 [59.5 – 89.8]
\$25,000–\$34,999	180	45.5 [34.8 – 56.7]	146	35.0 [24.7 – 46.8]	53	91.0 [80.5 – 96.1]	53	89.2 [76.0 – 95.6]
\$35,000–\$49,999	255	40.5 [30.3 – 51.6]	224	36.5 [27.1 – 47.2]	87	77 [60.2 – 88.2]	76	87.7 [72.4 – 95.1]
\$50,000–\$74,999	306	40.1 [31.9 – 48.9]	251	47.1 [37.7 – 56.7]	114	77.7 [65.2 – 86.6]	106	86.3 [76.3 – 92.4]
\$75,000 or more	411	55.2 [47.9 – 62.2]	338	59.5 [51.5 – 67.0]	181	80.0 [69.4 – 87.6]	168	84.7 [74.9 – 91.1]
Education								
Less than high school	93	38.5 [22.7 – 57.1]	84	17.9 [8.5 – 33.8]	17	77.1 [40.8 – 94.3]	14	82.6 [37.6 – 97.4]
High school graduate	544	49.1 [41.9 – 56.3]	446	41.6 [33.9 – 49.8]	159	77.2 [65.1 – 86.0]	149	84.6 [72.3 – 92.1]
Some college/associate's degree	423	48.2 [40.6 – 55.8]	355	48.4 [40.4 – 56.5]	155	73.6 [61.1 – 83.2]	145	80.7 [69.4 – 88.5]
College graduate	291	41.7 [33.7 – 50.2]	242	57.8 [48.9 – 66.3]	125	83.2 [72.8 – 90.1]	117	87.4 [77.6 – 93.3]
Post-graduate	199	51.3 [40.8 – 61.7]	167	51.6 [39.3 – 63.8]	84	84.4 [71.0 – 92.2]	76	89.0 [76.5 – 95.2]
Health Insurance Type								
Private	1095	49.2 [44.6 – 53.8]	912	51.4 [46.4 – 56.5]	440	79.4 [72.9 – 84.7]	403	87 [81.4 – 91.1]
Medicare	268	43.9 [33.3 – 55.0]	214	23.7 [13.6 – 38.0]	43	50.3 [20.6 – 79.8]	39	80 [55.9 – 92.6]
Medicaid	76	28.2 [13.7 – 49.2]	72	39.2 [20.9 – 61.1]	19	87.6 [62.2 – 96.8]	21	56.2 [21.2 – 86.0]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA	51	34.4 [11.1 – 68.8]	48	41.2 [17.7 – 69.5]	21	89.1 [59.0 – 97.9]	19	92 [73.3 – 97.9]
Other	68	52 [35.3 – 68.4]	56	45.9 [28.5 – 64.4]	19	90.9 [72.6 – 97.4]	21	66.6 [34.5 – 88.3]

Table B-14. Current Smokers who Visited a Doctor in the Past 12 Months, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Current Smoker who Visited a Doctor in the Past 12 Months (%)
Overall	
(N=397)	72.1 [64.4 – 78.6]
Age	
18–24	71.2
(N=33)	[46.1 – 87.8]
25–39	65.8
(N=107)	[49.9 – 78.8]
40–64	76.3
(N=214)	[66.8 – 83.7]
65 or older	74.6
(N=40)	[49.9 – 89.6]
Race/Ethnicity	
Non-Hispanic white	73.1
(N=258)	[64.6 – 80.2]
Non-Hispanic black	69.4
(N=46)	[43.2 – 87.1]
Hispanic	63.4
(N=62)	[48.7 – 76.0]
Other	61.2
(N=31)	[36.8 – 81.1]
Gender	
Male	69.0
(N=199)	[58.0 – 78.3]
Female	74.6
(N=198)	[63.4 – 83.3]
Region	
North West	74.9
(N=81)	[54.4 – 88.2]
North Central	72.9
(N=46)	[52.3 – 86.9]
North East	69.3
(N=50)	[47.3 – 85.1]
Central West	70.7
(N=23)	[39.8 – 89.8]
Central Indy	71.1
(N=114)	[57.5 – 81.8]
Central East	70.2
(N=18)	[41.4 – 88.7]
South West	55.5
(N=30)	[24.5 – 82.8]
South East	89.1
(N=35)	[74.1 – 95.9]

(continued)

**Table B-14. Current Smokers who Visited a Doctor in the Past 12 Months, 2006 IN
ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)**

	Current Smoker who Visited a Doctor in the Past 12 Months (%)
Income	
Less than \$25,000 (N=131)	64.3 [48.5 – 77.4]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=53)	66.3 [41.4 – 84.6]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=67)	75.6 [58.3 – 87.3]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=64)	66.4 [50.1 – 79.5]
\$75,000 or more (N=62)	86.1 [71.3 – 93.9]
Education	
Less than high school (N=35)	60.6 [34.0 – 82.2]
High school graduate (N=171)	70.8 [58.3 – 80.8]
Some college/associate's degree (N=118)	67.3 [52.6 – 79.2]
College graduate (N=40)	85.1 [66.1 – 94.4]
Post-graduate (N=21)	89.1 [60.4 – 97.8]
Health Insurance Status	
Uninsured (N=51)	51.1 [29.6 – 72.3]
Insured (N=335)	74.9 [66.7 – 81.6]
Health Insurance Type	
Private (N=215)	75.3 [66.1 – 82.7]
Medicare (N=52)	69.6 [43.9 – 87.0]
Medicaid (N=30)	72.1 [34.2 – 92.8]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=16)	93.8 [74.8 – 98.7]
None (N=51)	51.1 [29.6 – 72.3]
Other (N=22)	76.3 [51.1 – 90.8]

Table B-15. Current Smokers who were Advised not to Smoke by a Doctor by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Advised not to Smoke by a Doctor in past 12 months (%)
Overall (N=271)	74.1 [64.4 – 82.0]
Age	
18–24 (N=15.0)	93.9 [79.2 – 98.4]
25–39 (N=69.0)	74.7 [57.2 – 86.7]
40–64 (N=155.0)	68.2 [53.2 – 80.2]
65 or older (N=29.0)	71.1 [43.9 – 88.6]
Race/Ethnicity	
Non-Hispanic white (N=176.0)	74.7 [63.4 – 83.4]
Non-Hispanic black (N=36.0)	70.5 [48.8 – 85.7]
Hispanic (N=40.0)	75.7 [56.2 – 88.3]
Other (N=19.0)	68.4 [34.1 – 90.0]
Gender	
Male (N=125.0)	75.7 [62.8 – 85.2]
Female (N=146.0)	72.9 [58.3 – 83.8]
Region	
North West (N=47.0)	72.5 [38.2 – 91.9]
North Central (N=30.0)	66.1 [37.6 – 86.3]
North East (N=36.0)	42.2 [20.0 – 68.0]
Central West (N=18.0)	78.3 [50.9 – 92.6]
Central Indy (N=87.0)	76.0 [61.0 – 86.5]
Central East (N=10.0)	87.2 [58.9 – 97.0]
South West (N=15.0)	85.8 [49.0 – 97.5]
South East (N=28.0)	82.1 [54.5 – 94.6]

(continued)

**Table B-15. Current Smokers who were Advised not to Smoke by a Doctor, 2006
IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)**

	Advised Not to Smoke by a Doctor in Past 12 Months (%)
Income	
Less than \$25,000 (N=85)	86.0 [72.4 – 93.5]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=37)	52.8 [30.2 – 74.3]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=47)	74.9 [55.1 – 87.9]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=40)	73.1 [52.3 – 87.1]
\$75,000 or more (N=48)	71.3 [43.9 – 88.8]
Education	
Less than high school (N=20)	76.7 [45.3 – 92.9]
High school graduate (N=108)	77.1 [64.0 – 86.5]
Some college/associate's degree (N=85)	76.6 [61.1 – 87.2]
College graduate (N=31)	54.2 [25.6 – 80.2]
Post-graduate (N=19)	88.6 [67.5 – 96.7]
Health Insurance Status	
Uninsured (N=21)	74.5 [40.7 – 92.6]
Insured (N=243)	73.7 [63.2 – 82.1]
Health Insurance Type	
Private (N=153)	65.3 [51.7 – 76.8]
Medicare (N=37)	91.1 [75.4 – 97.2]
Medicaid (N=25)	94.7 [83.6 – 98.5]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=13)	100.0
None (N=21)	74.5 [40.7 – 92.6]
Other (N=15)	59.7 [24.5 – 87.1]

Table B-16. Cessation Advice Given by Healthcare Professionals to Current Smokers by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Doctor Prescribed NRT (%)	Doctor Suggested Setting a Quit Date (%)	Doctor Suggested Using Class, Quitline, or Other Program (%)	Doctor Gave Books or Pamphlets (%)	Doctor Gave Any Specific Advice (%)
Overall (N=271)	25.4 [16.8 – 36.6]	11.9 [6.9 – 19.9]	11.3 [6.4 – 19.1]	15.2 [8.3 – 26.4]	35.9 [26.2 – 46.9]
Age					
18–24 (N=15)	7.9 [1.5 – 31.7]	7.3 [0.9 – 40.4]	5.3 [0.7 – 32.0]	5.3 [0.7 – 32.0]	15.2 [3.8 – 45.0]
25–39 (N=69)	36.5 [18.0 – 60.2]	13.1 [5.0 – 30.4]	20 [8.7 – 39.8]	33.4 [15.2 – 58.5]	53.1 [33.4 – 71.9]
40–64 (N=155)	23.6 [14.1 – 36.9]	12.3 [5.5 – 25.2]	9.1 [3.9 – 20.1]	8.6 [4.3 – 16.5]	31 [20.4 – 44.2]
65 or older (N=29)	29.4 [7.7 – 67.5]	14 [3.5 – 42.3]	2.6 [0.5 – 12.0]	6.7 [2.0 – 19.7]	42.7 [16.6 – 73.5]
Race/Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic white (N=176)	26.3 [16.5 – 39.2]	11.7 [6.2 – 21.2]	10.7 [5.5 – 20.0]	14.1 [6.6 – 27.5]	35.7 [24.8 – 48.3]
Non-Hispanic black (N=36)	19.9 [7.9 – 41.9]	13.2 [4.4 – 33.4]	11.3 [2.8 – 36.3]	20 [6.6 – 47.1]	37.2 [18.7 – 60.4]
Hispanic (N=40)	17.5 [7.3 – 36.4]	16.1 [6.6 – 34.0]	24.5 [11.4 – 45.0]	29.8 [14.8 – 50.8]	45.6 [28.0 – 64.5]
Other (N=19)	25.6 [8.1 – 57.2]	7.3 [1.3 – 32.5]	16.9 [3.8 – 51.5]	20.9 [5.7 – 53.4]	26.9 [8.9 – 58.2]
Gender					
Male (N=125)	26.7 [13.1 – 46.9]	12.3 [5.5 – 25.3]	6.3 [2.4 – 15.5]	15.9 [5.1 – 39.7]	37.1 [22.0 – 55.1]
Female (N=146)	24.4 [14.8 – 37.5]	11.6 [5.4 – 23.3]	15.1 [7.7 – 27.6]	14.7 [7.8 – 26.1]	35 [23.5 – 48.6]
Region					
North West (N=47)	24.4 [9.1 – 51.2]	18.1 [5.6 – 44.8]	12.6 [3.0 – 40.7]	5.3 [1.6 – 16.4]	25.5 [9.7 – 52.2]
North Central (N=30)	6.8 [1.5 – 25.7]	1 [0.1 – 6.4]	5.6 [1.4 – 20.6]	1.2 [0.2 – 6.7]	11.6 [3.9 – 29.9]
North East (N=36)	20.7 [5.4 – 54.7]	4.7 [0.8 – 22.5]	0	0.8 [0.1 – 4.8]	21.4 [5.8 – 54.7]
Central West (N=18)	28.3 [9.8 – 59.1]	11.7 [2.8 – 37.8]	0.2 [0.0 – 1.7]	12.1 [2.9 – 38.6]	46.1 [21.0 – 73.4]
Central Indy (N=87)	28.5 [15.5 – 46.5]	13.2 [4.6 – 32.4]	16.8 [8.1 – 31.5]	14.6 [7.0 – 27.9]	42.6 [27.5 – 59.1]
Central East (N=10)	32.7 [5.7 – 79.5]	32.7 [5.7 – 79.5]	72 [36.6 – 92.0]	74.8 [40.0 – 93.0]	75.7 [41.0 – 93.3]
South West (N=15)	65.9 [22.8 – 92.7]	3.4 [0.5 – 21.1]	2.7 [0.3 – 22.0]	67 [24.3 – 92.8]	78.7 [39.0 – 95.5]
South East (N=28)	8.3 [2.1 – 27.5]	9.5 [2.3 – 31.8]	1.4 [0.2 – 7.4]	3.1 [0.9 – 10.4]	16.7 [5.9 – 39.1]

(continued)

Table B-16. Cessation Advice Given by Healthcare Professionals to Current Smokers by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Doctor Prescribed NRT (%)	Doctor Suggested Setting a Quit Date (%)	Doctor Suggested Using Class, Quitline, or Other Program (%)	Doctor Gave Books or Pamphlets (%)	Doctor Gave Any Specific Advice (%)
Income					
Less than \$25,000 (N=85)	26.7 [12.0 – 49.2]	10.7 [2.5 – 35.7]	20.4 [8.1 – 42.7]	7.3 [3.3 – 15.1]	32.3 [16.4 – 53.8]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=37)	22.8 [7.2 – 52.9]	3.2 [0.7 – 13.5]	8.5 [1.9 – 31.0]	11.7 [3.7 – 31.3]	27.9 [10.9 – 55.1]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=47)	20.3 [8.2 – 42.0]	14.1 [4.3 – 37.6]	23.8 [9.2 – 48.9]	28.6 [12.3 – 53.3]	44.5 [25.2 – 65.6]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=40)	26.6 [12.2 – 48.8]	16.8 [5.6 – 40.8]	0	8.7 [2.1 – 29.3]	46.8 [27.9 – 66.6]
\$75,000 or more (N=48)	31.6 [12.1 – 60.8]	13.9 [4.9 – 33.4]	5.6 [1.7 – 17.2]	20.7 [5.2 – 55.5]	35.2 [14.7 – 63.2]
Education					
Less than high school (N=20)	18.6 [3.9 – 56.3]	17.2 [3.3 – 56.1]	8.1 [2.2 – 25.4]	4.4 [1.0 – 17.7]	22.8 [5.8 – 58.5]
High school graduate (N=108)	30.4 [15.9 – 50.4]	11.3 [4.4 – 26.0]	15.5 [6.9 – 31.2]	24.6 [11.3 – 45.5]	42 [25.8 – 60.1]
Some college/associate's degree (N=85)	24.2 [12.7 – 41.1]	5.8 [1.8 – 17.2]	5.9 [2.1 – 15.2]	10.8 [4.4 – 24.3]	35.8 [21.8 – 52.7]
College graduate (N=31)	8.3 [2.7 – 22.4]	13 [3.8 – 36.1]	6.9 [2.0 – 20.8]	6.7 [2.0 – 20.0]	17 [6.1 – 39.4]
Post-graduate (N=19)	60.2 [26.2 – 86.6]	41.5 [11.4 – 79.6]	22.7 [3.3 – 71.5]	0	74.3 [45.3 – 91.0]
Health Insurance Status					
Uninsured (N=21)	6.5 [1.3 – 26.7]	0.3 [0.0 – 2.7]	2.8 [0.5 – 13.3]	11.7 [2.3 – 43.0]	16.1 [4.1 – 46.1]
Insured (N=243)	26.9 [17.5 – 39.0]	13.4 [7.7 – 22.2]	12.4 [7.0 – 21.1]	15.9 [8.4 – 28.2]	37.7 [27.2 – 49.5]
Health Insurance Type					
Private (N=153)	29 [17.3 – 44.4]	14 [7.4 – 25.0]	11.2 [5.3 – 22.2]	18.4 [8.4 – 35.7]	41.2 [28.4 – 55.4]
Medicare (N=37)	19.5 [5.1 – 52.4]	6.5 [2.0 – 19.2]	5.2 [1.6 – 15.6]	12.9 [3.6 – 37.0]	28.6 [9.4 – 60.8]
Medicaid (N=25)	35.1 [10.1 – 72.3]	20.9 [3.3 – 66.9]	33.4 [9.2 – 71.5]	13.4 [3.0 – 44.2]	38.4 [11.9 – 74.2]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=13)	3.9 [0.7 – 20.3]	3.4 [0.6 – 17.1]	13 [2.3 – 48.8]	6 [1.2 – 25.0]	20.4 [4.7 – 57.0]
None (N=21)	6.5 [1.3 – 26.7]	0.3 [0.0 – 2.7]	2.8 [0.5 – 13.3]	11.7 [2.3 – 43.0]	16.1 [4.1 – 46.1]
Other (N=15)	30.6 [6.6 – 73.3]	25.1 [3.9 – 73.5]	4.6 [1.0 – 19.8]	1.8 [0.2 – 13.0]	33.4 [8.2 – 73.9]

B.3 Secondhand Smoke**Table B-17. Prevalence of Households with Smokers by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)**

Prevalence of Households with Smokers: Overall (%)	
Overall	31.9
(N=2029)	[28.6 – 35.4]
Age	
18–24	40.3
(N=137)	[27.6 – 54.4]
25–39	36.9
(N=454)	[29.9 – 44.5]
40–64	32.8
(N=1014)	[28.5 – 37.4]
65 or older	15.7
(N=406)	[11.1 – 21.8]
Race/Ethnicity	
Non-Hispanic white	31.3
(N=1377)	[27.7 – 35.2]
Non-Hispanic black	36.8
(N=214)	[25.8 – 49.3]
Hispanic	27.8
(N=318)	[21.6 – 35.0]
Other	43.1
(N=120)	[28.2 – 59.4]
Gender	
Male	30.4
(N=965)	[25.8 – 35.5]
Female	33.3
(N=1064)	[28.6 – 38.2]
Region	
North West	42.4
(N=366)	[31.9 – 53.7]
North Central	26.1
(N=285)	[18.9 – 34.9]
North East	30.1
(N=244)	[22.0 – 39.7]
Central West	39.7
(N=112)	[27.3 – 53.6]
Central Indy	28.9
(N=561)	[23.4 – 35.1]
Central East	29.3
(N=121)	[18.7 – 42.8]
South West	32.8
(N=177)	[22.4 – 45.1]
South East	30.2
(N=163)	[21.2 – 41.0]

(continued)

Table B-17. Prevalence of Households with Smokers by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

Prevalence of Households with Smokers (%)	
Income	
Less than \$25,000 (N=504)	34.7 [27.4 – 42.8]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=227)	47.6 [37.6 – 57.7]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=319)	33.3 [25.6 – 42.0]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=367)	30.9 [24.3 – 38.3]
\$75,000 or more (N=470)	25.2 [19.1 – 32.4]
Education	
Less than high school (N=128)	43.9 [28.7 – 60.3]
High school graduate (N=682)	37.7 [31.6 – 44.2]
Some college/associate's degree (N=559)	31.0 [25.4 – 37.2]
College graduate (N=361)	26.1 [19.2 – 34.5]
Post-graduate (N=241)	16.9 [10.5 – 25.9]
Health Insurance Status	
Uninsured (N=152)	49.6 [36.2 – 63.1]
Insured (N=1817)	30.6 [27.1 – 34.3]
Health Insurance Type	
Private (N=1260)	29.4 [25.6 – 33.6]
Medicare (N=327)	24.1 [16.1 – 34.5]
Medicaid (N=88)	64.4 [46.1 – 79.3]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=57)	37.5 [16.8 – 63.9]
None (N=152)	49.6 [36.2 – 63.1]
Other (N=85)	37.9 [23.6 – 54.7]

Table B-18. Prevalence of Smoke-Free Homes by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	N	Smoke-free Homes among All Households (%)	N	Smoke-free Homes among Households with Smokers (%)	N	Smoke-free Homes among Households without Smokers (%)
Overall	2018	73.8 [70.5 – 76.8]	599	41.7 [35.3 – 48.4]	1418	88.8 [85.9 – 91.1]
Age						
18–24	137	73.9 [59.5 – 84.5]	59	36.9 [20.7 – 56.7]	78	98.8 [96.1 – 99.7]
25–39	452	75.2 [68.3 – 81.0]	151	46.9 [34.1 – 60.1]	301	91.8 [84.3 – 95.9]
40–64	1010	71.8 [67.4 – 75.8]	323	42.5 [34.2 – 51.1]	686	86.2 [81.3 – 90.0]
65 or older	402	76.7 [70.2 – 82.1]	62	29.2 [16.1 – 47.0]	340	85.6 [80.1 – 89.8]
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic white	1368	74.7 [71.1 – 78.0]	395	43.3 [36.0 – 50.9]	973	89.1 [86.1 – 91.5]
Non-Hispanic black	212	62.2 [49.2 – 73.6]	65	23.5 [10.8 – 43.8]	147	85.3 [67.2 – 94.3]
Hispanic	317	81.9 [76.2 – 86.4]	95	58.2 [45.4 – 70.0]	222	91.0 [85.4 – 94.5]
Other	121	60.7 [43.6 – 75.6]	44	34.1 [17.0 – 56.7]	76	81.2 [55.4 – 93.8]
Gender						
Male	958	75.4 [70.8 – 79.5]	283	44.4 [35.1 – 54.2]	674	89.0 [84.6 – 92.2]
Female	1060	72.2 [67.5 – 76.5]	316	39.3 [30.8 – 48.6]	744	88.6 [84.6 – 91.6]
Region						
North West	364	61.0 [49.8 – 71.2]	123	30.0 [15.8 – 49.5]	241	83.9 [72.4 – 91.1]
North Central	282	73.2 [64.5 – 80.3]	74	34.9 [20.7 – 52.4]	208	87.2 [80.8 – 91.6]
North East	243	78.4 [69.8 – 85.1]	80	40.2 [25.4 – 57.1]	163	94.6 [89.2 – 97.4]
Central West	111	71.7 [56.7 – 83.1]	30	32.4 [16.0 – 54.6]	81	96.8 [91.4 – 98.8]
Central Indy	560	74.9 [68.6 – 80.2]	162	46.9 [35.7 – 58.4]	398	86.3 [79.0 – 91.3]
Central East	121	69.0 [56.4 – 79.2]	32	34.2 [13.8 – 62.7]	88	83.5 [69.6 – 91.8]
South West	174	86.6 [79.4 – 91.5]	50	71.7 [52.5 – 85.3]	124	93.9 [87.9 – 97.0]
South East	163	74.0 [63.7 – 82.2]	48	35.9 [19.9 – 55.7]	115	90.5 [83.5 – 94.7]

(continued)

Table B-18. Prevalence of Smoke-Free Homes by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	N	Smoke-free Homes among All Households (%)	N	Smoke-free Homes among Households with Smokers (%)	N	Smoke-free Homes among Households without Smokers (%)
Income						
Less than \$25,000	501	65.5 [57.7 – 72.6]	166	31.7 [20.5 – 45.5]	335	83.7 [77.2 – 88.6]
\$25,000–\$34,999	223	61.3 [50.6 – 71.0]	76	29.5 [16.5 – 47.0]	147	90.4 [83.7 – 94.5]
\$35,000–\$49,999	317	73.0 [64.9 – 79.8]	98	40.5 [27.7 – 54.7]	218	89.3 [82.7 – 93.6]
\$50,000–\$74,999	366	77.0 [70.1 – 82.7]	109	42.1 [29.8 – 55.5]	257	92.7 [86.6 – 96.1]
\$75,000 or more	470	82.5 [76.0 – 87.5]	110	62.2 [46.2 – 75.8]	360	89.4 [82.5 – 93.7]
Education						
Less than high school	125	53.7 [37.2 – 69.5]	51	18.0 [7.6 – 36.9]	74	81.4 [63.7 – 91.6]
High school graduate	677	67.3 [61.0 – 73.0]	250	35.4 [25.9 – 46.2]	427	86.6 [81.0 – 90.7]
Some college/ associate's degree	559	76.4 [70.7 – 81.2]	176	43.5 [32.9 – 54.8]	382	91.2 [85.8 – 94.7]
College graduate	360	84.5 [78.1 – 89.2]	67	64.4 [47.0 – 78.6]	293	91.6 [85.7 – 95.2]
Post-graduate	239	80.5 [69.9 – 88.0]	35	51.7 [28.2 – 74.6]	204	86.3 [74.3 – 93.2]
Health Insurance Status						
Uninsured	152	62.7 [49.0 – 74.7]	65	32.2 [18.2 – 50.3]	87	92.9 [84.9 – 96.8]
Insured	1806	74.6 [71.2 – 77.7]	514	43.2 [36.2 – 50.5]	1291	88.5 [85.5 – 90.9]
Health Insurance Type						
Private	1254	78.2 [74.6 – 81.4]	349	53.2 [45.1 – 61.1]	905	88.6 [84.8 – 91.5]
Medicare	325	71 [60.8 – 79.4]	73	22 [11.6 – 37.8]	251	86.7 [80.2 – 91.3]
Medicaid	88	39.1 [23.3 – 57.6]	42	7 [2.9 – 15.9]	46	97.3 [91.4 – 99.2]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA	57	72.4 [46.0 – 89.0]	23	40 [12.8 – 75.1]	34	91.9 [69.1 – 98.3]
None	152	62.7 [49.0 – 74.7]	65	32.2 [18.2 – 50.3]	87	92.9 [84.9 – 96.8]
Other	82	58.7 [42.5 – 73.2]	27	15.3 [3.1 – 50.5]	55	86.1 [72.8 – 93.5]

Table B-19. Prevalence of Smoking in the Household in the Past Seven Days by Household Smoking Status, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	N	Prevalence of Smoking in Household in Past 7 Days: Households with Smokers (%)	N	Prevalence of Smoking in Household in Past 7 Days: Households without Smokers (%)
Overall	602	61.4 [54.7 – 67.6]	1427	3.3 [2.2 – 4.9]
Age				
18–24	59	69.8 [50.3 – 84.1]	78	1.3 [0.4 – 4.0]
25–39	152	58.3 [44.9 – 70.6]	302	4.0 [1.3 – 11.7]
40–64	325	58.7 [50.1 – 66.9]	689	3.2 [2.0 – 4.8]
65 or older	62	69.8 [51.5 – 83.4]	344	4.0 [2.1 – 7.3]
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	396	59.1 [51.6 – 66.3]	981	2.8 [1.7 – 4.6]
Non-Hispanic black	66	88.1 [77.8 – 93.9]	148	8.9 [3.9 – 19.2]
Hispanic	96	37.6 [26.5 – 50.3]	222	3.4 [1.4 – 7.9]
Other	44	70.4 [48.6 – 85.7]	76	3.0 [0.5 – 17.0]
Gender				
Male	285	57.9 [48.2 – 67.1]	680	3.2 [1.6 – 6.3]
Female	317	64.4 [55.2 – 72.5]	747	3.4 [2.2 – 5.2]
Region				
North West	123	73.1 [53.4 – 86.5]	243	2.1 [0.7 – 5.7]
North Central	74	63.1 [45.6 – 77.6]	211	5.1 [2.7 – 9.5]
North East	81	70.2 [54.5 – 82.3]	163	2.0 [0.8 – 5.0]
Central West	31	74.4 [54.5 – 87.5]	81	2.6 [0.8 – 8.2]
Central Indy	162	51.7 [40.3 – 63.0]	399	3.0 [1.0 – 8.6]
Central East	32	65.8 [37.3 – 86.2]	89	3.3 [1.0 – 10.3]
South West	51	39.1 [21.3 – 60.3]	126	3.8 [1.2 – 11.4]
South East	48	66.7 [48.2 – 81.1]	115	4.5 [2.0 – 9.9]

(continued)

Table B-19. Prevalence of Smoking in the Household in the Past Seven Days by Household Smoking Status, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	N	Prevalence of Smoking in Household in Past 7 Days: Households with Smokers (%)	N	Prevalence of Smoking in Household in Past 7 Days: Households without Smokers (%)
Income				
Less than \$25,000	166	72.0 [58.3 – 82.5]	338	6.6 [4.1 – 10.3]
\$25,000–\$34,999	78	80.4 [66.9 – 89.3]	149	4.7 [2.1 – 10.1]
\$35,000–\$49,999	99	64.8 [50.7 – 76.7]	220	4.7 [2.0 – 10.7]
\$50,000–\$74,999	109	54.5 [41.3 – 67.1]	258	0.8 [0.3 – 2.7]
\$75,000 or more	110	41.4 [27.1 – 57.3]	360	2.1 [0.5 – 8.0]
Education				
Less than high school	52	81.9 [67.1 – 90.9]	76	10.9 [4.1 – 26.1]
High school graduate	252	67.1 [56.4 – 76.3]	430	5.2 [2.7 – 9.8]
Some college/associate's degree	176	61.7 [50.7 – 71.6]	383	3.0 [1.8 – 5.0]
College graduate	67	36.3 [21.8 – 53.8]	294	1.0 [0.3 – 3.5]
Post-graduate	35	55.6 [31.7 – 77.2]	206	0.1 [0.0 – 0.4]
Health Insurance Status				
Uninsured	65	76.5 [60.1 – 87.6]	87	3.8 [1.4 – 9.7]
Insured	517	59.1 [51.9 – 66.0]	1300	3.3 [2.1 – 5.0]
Health Insurance Type				
Private	352	51.7 [43.5 – 59.7]	908	3.3 [1.9 – 5.5]
Medicare	73	76.9 [60.4 – 87.9]	254	3.1 [1.4 – 6.7]
Medicaid	42	89.3 [76.9 – 95.5]	46	7.6 [2.1 – 23.8]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA	23	57.2 [23.0 – 85.7]	34	4.1 [0.6 – 24.3]
None	65	76.5 [60.1 – 87.6]	87	3.8 [1.4 – 9.7]
Other	27	73.4 [41.5 – 91.5]	58	1.1 [0.3 – 3.6]

Table B-20. Prevalence of Smoking in Household in the Past Seven Days by Smoke-Free Home Status, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

		Prevalence of Smoking in Household in Past 7 Days: 100% Smoke-Free Households (%)		Prevalence of Smoking in Household in Past 7 Days: Households that Allow Smoking in Home (%)
	N		N	
Overall	1469	3.7 [2.4 – 5.5]	549	72.8 [66.6 – 78.3]
Age				
18–24	104	4.4 [1.6 – 11.7]	33	98.3 [93.5 – 99.6]
25–39	350	5.1 [2.2 – 11.5]	102	80.9 [67.9 – 89.5]
40–64	702	3.2 [1.8 – 5.5]	308	68.2 [58.8 – 76.3]
65 or older	301	2.4 [1.1 – 5.5]	101	53.8 [40.1 – 67.0]
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	1005	2.9 [1.8 – 4.7]	363	72.2 [65.2 – 78.2]
Non-Hispanic black	135	14.9 [6.4 – 31.1]	77	79.3 [53.8 – 92.7]
Hispanic	248	1.2 [0.5 – 3.1]	69	65.7 [51.5 – 77.5]
Other	81	5.9 [1.6 – 19.5]	40	73.0 [41.7 – 91.1]
Gender				
Male	687	3.3 [1.7 – 6.4]	271	70.9 [61.4 – 78.9]
Female	782	4.1 [2.5 – 6.7]	278	74.4 [65.9 – 81.4]
Region				
North West	247	5.6 [2.2 – 13.5]	117	73.9 [57.3 – 85.6]
North Central	202	0.5 [0.1 – 2.5]	80	76.2 [62.5 – 86.0]
North East	177	7.2 [3.2 – 15.2]	66	78.7 [63.2 – 88.8]
Central West	88	6.1 [1.6 – 20.4]	23	91.3 [70.3 – 97.9]
Central Indy	410	1.9 [0.8 – 4.5]	150	62.4 [48.8 – 74.2]
Central East	84	0.2 [0.0 – 1.3]	37	69.7 [46.7 – 85.8]
South West	141	6.4 [2.4 – 15.9]	33	73.8 [52.0 – 88.0]
South East	120	4.2 [1.0 – 16.1]	43	77.4 [60.6 – 88.5]

(continued)

Table B-20. Prevalence of Smoking in Household in the Past Seven Days by Smoke-Free Home Status, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	N	Prevalence of Smoking in Household in Past 7 Days: 100% Smoke-Free Households (%)	N	Prevalence of Smoking in Household in Past 7 Days: Households that Allow Smoking in Home (%)
Income				
Less than \$25,000	320	4.8 [2.4 – 9.4]	181	76.4 [65.9 – 84.4]
\$25,000–\$34,999	149	11.2 [4.0 – 27.3]	74	88.7 [77.1 – 94.8]
\$35,000–\$49,999	228	6.2 [2.8 – 12.8]	89	75.2 [61.7 – 85.1]
\$50,000–\$74,999	285	2.1 [0.8 – 5.7]	81	68.7 [53.5 – 80.7]
\$75,000 or more	385	1.6 [0.4 – 5.2]	85	61.1 [42.6 – 76.9]
Education				
Less than high school	72	7.4 [1.7 – 26.6]	53	83.8 [67.9 – 92.6]
High school graduate	452	4.8 [2.7 – 8.3]	225	77.2 [68.4 – 84.1]
Some college/associate's degree	407	4.3 [1.9 – 9.5]	152	76.0 [62.7 – 85.6]
College graduate	295	1.5 [0.4 – 4.9]	65	58.0 [39.1 – 74.8]
Post-graduate	204	1.9 [0.3 – 12.1]	35	40.9 [19.4 – 66.6]
Health Insurance Status				
Uninsured	95	9.1 [3.1 – 23.7]	57	91.8 [81.7 – 96.6]
Insured	1332	3.4 [2.1 – 5.2]	474	70.4 [63.6 – 76.4]
Health Insurance Type				
Private	956	3.7 [2.2 – 6.1]	298	66.7 [57.8 – 74.5]
Medicare	236	2.4 [1.1 – 5.2]	89	66.5 [49.6 – 80.0]
Medicaid	53	6.2 [1.6 – 21.4]	35	95 [83.6 – 98.6]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA	38	0.2 [0.0 – 1.5]	19	86.4 [52.1 – 97.4]
None	95	9.1 [3.1 – 23.7]	57	91.8 [81.7 – 96.6]
Other	49	0.0	33	70.6 [45.9 – 87.1]

Table B-21. Prevalence of 100% Smoke-Free Workplaces among Indoor Workers by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Workplace is 100% Smoke-Free (%)
Overall (N=1086)	70.4 [65.5 – 74.8]
Age	
18–24 (N=73)	48.5 [30.8 – 66.6]
25–39 (N=308)	68.3 [60.0 – 75.7]
40–64 (N=637)	76.3 [71.1 – 80.8]
65 or older (N=59)	87.4 [70.5 – 95.3]
Race/Ethnicity	
Non-Hispanic white (N=746)	72.3 [66.9 – 77.1]
Non-Hispanic black (N=102)	61.9 [43.2 – 77.7]
Hispanic (N=191)	52.8 [43.8 – 61.7]
Other (N=47)	57.3 [32.7 – 78.8]
Gender	
Male (N=508)	66.7 [59.5 – 73.1]
Female (N=578)	73.7 [66.9 – 79.6]
Region	
North West (N=175)	56.9 [40.0 – 72.3]
North Central (N=156)	58.8 [46.4 – 70.2]
North East (N=124)	71.0 [58.2 – 81.2]
Central West (N=60)	75.2 [57.8 – 87.1]
Central Indy (N=332)	76.5 [66.1 – 84.5]
Central East (N=67)	60.6 [42.0 – 76.5]
South West (N=93)	71.8 [59.2 – 81.7]
South East (N=79)	79.9 [67.9 – 88.3]

(continued)

Table B-21. Prevalence of 100% Smoke-Free Workplaces among Indoor Workers by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Workplace is 100% Smoke-Free (%)
Income	
Less than \$25,000 (N=163)	66.0 [51.1 – 78.4]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=99)	53.2 [37.5 – 68.3]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=175)	58.3 [44.5 – 71.0]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=236)	68.5 [58.8 – 76.9]
\$75,000 or more (N=347)	80.2 [72.5 – 86.2]
Education	
Less than high school (N=36)	39.1 [20.9 – 60.9]
High school graduate (N=301)	55.7 [45.5 – 65.4]
Some college/associate's degree (N=319)	72.9 [65.2 – 79.4]
College graduate (N=238)	77.1 [68.7 – 83.7]
Post-graduate (N=169)	92.7 [86.1 – 96.3]
Health Insurance Status	
Uninsured (N=83)	51.4 [34.9 – 67.7]
Insured (N=976)	71.4 [66.2 – 76.1]
Health Insurance Type	
Private (N=876)	73.1 [68.2 – 77.5]
Medicare (N=43)	64.5 [28.1 – 89.4]
Medicaid (N=19)	51.7 [16.9 – 84.9]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=15)	31.7 [7.2 – 73.4]
None (N=83)	51.4 [34.9 – 67.7]
Other (N=23)	81.6 [57.2 – 93.6]

Table B-22. Opinions on Workplace Smoking among Indoor Workers by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	N	Smoking Should Not be Allowed at Work (%)
Overall		
	1083	91.2 [87.9 – 93.7]
Smoking Status		
Smoker	178	71.7 [58.0 – 82.3]
Nonsmoker	904	94.9 [92.5 – 96.6]
Age		
18–24	74	89.9 [67.0 – 97.5]
25–39	309	88.6 [82.8 – 92.6]
40–64	631	92.7 [89.4 – 95.1]
65 or older	60	97.6 [92.4 – 99.3]
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic white	743	91.2 [87.4 – 93.9]
Non-Hispanic black	101	93.7 [80.9 – 98.1]
Hispanic	192	89.4 [82.9 – 93.6]
Other	47	83.9 [65.1 – 93.6]
Gender		
Male	506	86.9 [80.7 – 91.3]
Female	577	95.1 [92.3 – 96.9]
Region		
North West	176	78.5 [55.3 – 91.5]
North Central	157	86.6 [77.5 – 92.4]
North East	123	92.2 [83.6 – 96.5]
Central West	60	88.7 [73.6 – 95.7]
Central Indy	332	94.3 [89.9 – 96.9]
Central East	65	89.1 [72.9 – 96.2]
South West	91	93.4 [84.4 – 97.4]
South East	79	99.4 [97.3 – 99.9]

(continued)

Table B-22. Opinions on Workplace Smoking among Indoor Workers by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	N	Overall (%)
Income		
Less than \$25,000	164	92.7 [85.7 – 96.4]
\$25,000–\$34,999	99	90.8 [80.5 – 95.9]
\$35,000–\$49,999	175	82.8 [72.4 – 89.8]
\$50,000–\$74,999	233	89.2 [81.8 – 93.8]
\$75,000 or more	346	94.9 [86.3 – 98.2]
Education		
Less than high school	37	70.6 [47.9 – 86.3]
High school graduate	299	84.8 [75.9 – 90.8]
Some college/associate's degree	317	93.2 [88.9 – 95.9]
College graduate	238	96.7 [92.3 – 98.6]
Post-graduate	169	95.5 [85.2 – 98.7]
Health Insurance Status		
Uninsured	83	83.4 [70.3 – 91.4]
Insured	973	91.7 [88.1 – 94.2]
Health Insurance Type		
Private	871	92.2 [89.5 – 94.3]
Medicare	44	72.8 [29.1 – 94.6]
Medicaid	19	97.5 [86.2 – 99.6]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA	16	98.5 [87.8 – 99.8]
None	83	83.4 [70.3 – 91.4]
Other	23	94.9 [79.8 – 98.9]

Table B-23. Hoosiers who Believe that Secondhand Smoke is a Serious Health Hazard for Office Workers, Restaurant Workers, and Bar Wait Staff by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	N	SHS is a Serious Health Hazard for Office Workers(%)	N	SHS is a Serious Health Hazard for Restaurant Workers(%)	N	SHS is a Serious Health Hazard for Bar Workers(%)
Overall	2003	65.5 [61.9 – 68.9]	2004	69.5 [65.9 – 72.8]	2006	77.2 [73.9 – 80.1]
Smoking Status						
Smoker	391	46.9 [38.2 – 55.7]	390	47.2 [38.6 – 56.0]	388	58.0 [49.3 – 66.2]
Nonsmoker	1610	70.2 [66.3 – 73.8]	1612	75.0 [71.2 – 78.5]	1616	81.9 [78.5 – 84.8]
Age						
18–24	136	55.6 [41.1 – 69.2]	135	59.3 [44.1 – 72.8]	137	74.0 [58.8 – 85.0]
25–39	451	68.7 [61.9 – 74.7]	451	73.6 [66.9 – 79.3]	452	82.2 [76.4 – 86.8]
40–64	1006	63.6 [58.9 – 68.1]	1006	67.8 [63.1 – 72.2]	1005	75.7 [71.5 – 79.5]
65 or older	393	74.7 [67.6 – 80.6]	395	76.7 [70.0 – 82.3]	396	76.8 [68.9 – 83.1]
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic white	1361	63.6 [59.6 – 67.5]	1361	67.2 [63.2 – 71.0]	1361	75.7 [72.0 – 79.1]
Non-Hispanic black	208	84.7 [76.9 – 90.2]	210	88.7 [82.7 – 92.8]	211	90.2 [84.6 – 93.9]
Hispanic	313	72.3 [64.9 – 78.7]	312	80.1 [74.0 – 85.0]	314	84.1 [78.4 – 88.4]
Other	121	58.1 [41.8 – 72.8]	121	71.4 [55.2 – 83.5]	120	75.3 [59.6 – 86.3]
Gender						
Male	952	57.6 [52.3 – 62.7]	952	62.0 [56.7 – 67.0]	951	70.0 [64.9 – 74.6]
Female	1051	73.0 [68.2 – 77.4]	1052	76.6 [71.7 – 80.8]	1055	84.0 [79.9 – 87.4]
Region						
North West	359	64.2 [52.6 – 74.4]	360	71.1 [58.9 – 80.9]	363	79.1 [67.9 – 87.1]
North Central	283	64.7 [55.6 – 72.8]	282	73 [64.7 – 80.0]	283	79.5 [71.8 – 85.5]
North East	240	63.0 [52.7 – 72.2]	240	65.8 [55.5 – 74.9]	239	70.7 [59.6 – 79.8]
Central West	110	66.9 [53.6 – 78.0]	110	58.5 [44.8 – 71.0]	110	68 [54.4 – 79.1]
Central Indy	553	63.2 [56.1 – 69.9]	554	69.5 [62.2 – 75.9]	556	78.3 [72.0 – 83.6]
Central East	122	67.1 [54.2 – 77.9]	122	71.4 [59.0 – 81.3]	122	74.2 [61.4 – 83.8]
South West	176	75.8 [64.5 – 84.3]	174	76.4 [65.0 – 84.9]	174	84 [72.7 – 91.2]
South East	160	62.9 [52.2 – 72.5]	162	66.1 [55.7 – 75.2]	159	76.7 [66.9 – 84.3]

(continued)

Table B-23. Hoosiers who Believe that Secondhand Smoke is a Serious Health Hazard for Office Workers, Restaurant Workers, and Bar Wait Staff by Sociodemographic Characteristics (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

		SHS is a Serious Health Hazard for Office Workers(%)		SHS is a Serious Health Hazard for Restaurant Workers(%)		SHS is a Serious Health Hazard for Bar Workers(%)
Income	N		N		N	
Less than \$25,000		67.7		67.8		78.4
	492	[59.7 – 74.8]	495	[59.5 – 75.2]	495	[71.8 – 83.8]
\$25,000–\$34,999		64.6		71.6		72.4
	225	[54.5 – 73.5]	225	[62.0 – 79.6]	224	[62.3 – 80.7]
\$35,000–\$49,999		68		70.1		71.0
	316	[59.6 – 75.3]	314	[62.0 – 77.1]	318	[60.9 – 79.4]
\$50,000–\$74,999		63.9		70.4		78.2
	366	[55.6 – 71.5]	367	[62.3 – 77.4]	367	[71.6 – 83.7]
\$75,000 or more		64.1		69.1		79.7
	467	[56.8 – 70.8]	467	[61.7 – 75.6]	466	[72.8 – 85.2]
Education						
Less than high school		59.3		56.2		70.2
	122	[40.6 – 75.6]	126	[38.1 – 72.8]	124	[53.2 – 83.0]
High school graduate		68.8		72.7		79.4
	672	[62.5 – 74.5]	672	[66.5 – 78.2]	673	[73.7 – 84.1]
Some college/ associate's degree		65.2		69.2		74.8
	556	[58.6 – 71.3]	553	[62.6 – 75.0]	554	[68.2 – 80.5]
College graduate		64.4		68.6		79.4
	358	[56.5 – 71.7]	359	[60.5 – 75.7]	360	[72.5 – 84.9]
Post-graduate		56.9		64.3		72.7
	239	[46.7 – 66.5]	240	[53.8 – 73.5]	239	[61.9 – 81.3]
Health Insurance Status						
Uninsured	148	68.3	147	59.8	148	76
		[55.6 – 78.8]		[45.9 – 72.3]		[63.8 – 85.0]
Insured	1797	65.2	1800	70.1	1800	77.2
		[61.5 – 68.8]		[66.3 – 73.6]		[73.7 – 80.3]
Health Insurance Type						
Private	1252	64.5	1250	70.6	1252	78
		[60.2 – 68.5]		[66.5 – 74.4]		[74.2 – 81.4]
Medicare	319	69.2	322	72.5	321	76.3
		[58.1 – 78.5]		[61.3 – 81.5]		[65.5 – 84.6]
Medicaid	87	77.3	88	71.4	88	72.8
		[60.2 – 88.4]		[50.3 – 86.1]		[51.4 – 87.2]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA	57	48.9	57	56.7	57	79.1
		[23.9 – 74.5]		[28.1 – 81.4]		[57.0 – 91.5]
None	148	68.3	147	59.8	148	76
		[55.6 – 78.8]		[45.9 – 72.3]		[63.8 – 85.0]
Other	82	65.3	83	58.5	82	65.1
		[48.5 – 78.9]		[42.1 – 73.2]		[48.3 – 78.9]

Table B-24. Beliefs about Secondhand Smoke as a Health Hazard in General by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Serious Health Hazard (%)	Moderate Health Hazard (%)	Minor Health Hazard (%)	Not a Health Hazard (%)
Overall (N=2020)	60.0 [56.3 – 63.5]	27.3 [24.1 – 30.7]	9.6 [7.6 – 12.1]	3.1 [2.2 – 4.4]
Smoking Status				
Current Smoker (N=394)	36.0 [28.0 – 44.8]	34.7 [27.1 – 43.3]	19.7 [13.4 – 27.9]	9.6 [6.0 – 15.2]
Nonsmoker (N=1624)	65.9 [61.9 – 69.6]	25.5 [22.0 – 29.3]	7.1 [5.4 – 9.4]	1.5 [0.9 – 2.5]
Age				
18–24 (N=137)	53.0 [38.8 – 66.8]	34.4 [21.7 – 49.7]	11.0 [4.6 – 24.1]	1.6 [0.3 – 7.3]
25–39 (N=452)	61.8 [54.7 – 68.5]	27.9 [22.2 – 34.5]	7.7 [4.4 – 13.0]	2.6 [1.3 – 5.4]
40–64 (N=1011)	59.3 [54.5 – 63.8]	27.2 [23.1 – 31.8]	9.7 [7.6 – 12.4]	3.8 [2.3 – 6.4]
65 or older (N=402)	65.2 [57.5 – 72.2]	20.8 [15.8 – 27.0]	11.4 [6.4 – 19.3]	2.6 [1.4 – 4.8]
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white (N=1371)	57.5 [53.5 – 61.5]	29.6 [26.0 – 33.5]	9.7 [7.4 – 12.5]	3.2 [2.2 – 4.8]
Non-Hispanic black (N=212)	82.9 [75.0 – 88.6]	7.4 [4.1 – 12.7]	7.8 [4.3 – 13.9]	1.9 [0.8 – 4.5]
Hispanic (N=316)	70.3 [63.2 – 76.5]	16.7 [12.2 – 22.2]	10.0 [6.6 – 15.0]	3.1 [1.3 – 7.0]
Other (N=121)	54.2 [38.3 – 69.3]	28.1 [16.8 – 43.1]	13.9 [5.5 – 31.3]	3.7 [1.4 – 9.5]
Gender				
Male (N=963)	51.8 [46.6 – 57.0]	28.9 [24.4 – 33.8]	15.3 [11.9 – 19.5]	4.0 [2.5 – 6.2]
Female (N=1057)	67.7 [62.6 – 72.4]	25.8 [21.4 – 30.8]	4.2 [2.6 – 6.9]	2.3 [1.3 – 4.1]
Region				
North West (N=363)	62 [50.7 – 72.2]	23.1 [15.3 – 33.4]	14.3 [7.4 – 25.8]	0.6 [0.1 – 2.5]
North Central (N=285)	62 [53.0 – 70.2]	24.3 [17.3 – 33.1]	10.1 [6.3 – 15.8]	3.6 [1.2 – 10.1]
North East (N=243)	59.4 [48.7 – 69.4]	20.9 [14.2 – 29.5]	15.7 [8.4 – 27.4]	4.0 [1.8 – 8.9]
Central West (N=112)	42.9 [30.9 – 55.8]	46.2 [33.3 – 59.5]	7.5 [3.2 – 17.0]	3.4 [0.7 – 14.8]
Central Indy (N=558)	57.1 [50.0 – 64.0]	31.7 [25.1 – 39.1]	7.5 [4.8 – 11.5]	3.8 [2.1 – 6.7]
Central East (N=122)	64.1 [50.9 – 75.4]	23.4 [14.0 – 36.3]	8.5 [3.9 – 17.5]	4.0 [1.3 – 12.0]
South West (N=174)	74.1 [64.6 – 81.8]	19.2 [12.7 – 28.0]	4.1 [1.9 – 8.4]	2.7 [0.8 – 8.5]
South East (N=163)	59.1 [48.5 – 69.0]	26.0 [18.4 – 35.3]	12.3 [6.2 – 23.1]	2.6 [1.1 – 6.0]

(continued)

Table B-24. Beliefs about Secondhand Smoke as a Health Hazard in General by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Serious Health Hazard (%)	Moderate Health Hazard (%)	Minor Health Hazard (%)	Not a Health Hazard (%)
Income				
Less than \$25,000 (N=501)	62.3 [54.0 – 69.9]	25.8 [18.7 – 34.4]	8.7 [5.7 – 13.0]	3.3 [1.7 – 6.3]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=226)	61.4 [51.2 – 70.6]	22.3 [15.3 – 31.2]	9.6 [5.1 – 17.5]	6.7 [2.7 – 15.7]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=317)	55.9 [46.4 – 65.0]	24.7 [17.3 – 34.0]	14.8 [8.9 – 23.8]	4.5 [2.1 – 9.7]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=365)	60.1 [52.0 – 67.6]	28.9 [21.9 – 37.0]	7.2 [4.6 – 11.3]	3.8 [1.8 – 7.9]
\$75,000 or more (N=469)	61.9 [54.8 – 68.5]	27.7 [22.0 – 34.3]	9.7 [5.8 – 15.8]	0.7 [0.2 – 3.2]
Education				
Less than high school (N=128)	52.4 [35.5 – 68.7]	33.7 [17.4 – 55.1]	10.4 [5.1 – 20.0]	3.5 [1.3 – 9.0]
High school graduate (N=680)	62.5 [56.0 – 68.6]	24.1 [18.9 – 30.3]	10.5 [7.0 – 15.5]	2.9 [1.7 – 4.9]
Some college/ associate's degree (N=557)	60.3 [53.7 – 66.6]	25.1 [19.9 – 31.1]	10.6 [6.9 – 15.8]	4.0 [2.0 – 7.7]
College graduate (N=358)	56.9 [49.0 – 64.5]	33.3 [26.3 – 41.2]	8.2 [4.9 – 13.5]	1.5 [0.5 – 5.0]
Post-graduate (N=240)	57.5 [47.3 – 67.0]	32.1 [23.2 – 42.5]	6.4 [3.5 – 11.6]	4.1 [1.3 – 12.3]
Health Insurance Status				
Uninsured (N=151)	50 [36.5 – 63.5]	30.2 [19.0 – 44.5]	8.2 [4.2 – 15.4]	11.5 [5.1 – 24.2]
Insured (N=1809)	60.8 [57.0 – 64.5]	27 [23.7 – 30.6]	9.7 [7.6 – 12.4]	2.5 [1.7 – 3.7]
Health Insurance Type				
Private (N=1257)	60.6 [56.3 – 64.7]	27.6 [23.8 – 31.7]	9.3 [7.2 – 11.8]	2.6 [1.6 – 4.2]
Medicare (N=324)	61 [50.3 – 70.7]	23.8 [16.4 – 33.2]	13.2 [6.2 – 26.0]	2 [1.0 – 4.1]
Medicaid (N=87)	68.9 [48.3 – 84.1]	17.2 [6.4 – 38.7]	12.3 [4.1 – 31.4]	1.6 [0.5 – 5.2]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=57)	43.9 [20.8 – 69.9]	50.6 [25.1 – 75.8]	4.3 [1.7 – 10.5]	1.3 [0.2 – 7.5]
None (N=151)	50 [36.5 – 63.5]	30.2 [19.0 – 44.5]	8.2 [4.2 – 15.4]	11.5 [5.1 – 24.2]
Other (N=84)	70.7 [55.4 – 82.4]	17.9 [8.9 – 32.5]	6.6 [2.1 – 18.9]	4.8 [1.5 – 14.5]

Table B-25. Hoosiers who Believe that Secondhand Smoke is a Cause of Disease by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	N	Lung Cancer in Adults (%)	N	Heart Disease in Adults (%)	N	Respiratory Problems in Children (%)	N	SIDS in Children (%)
Overall	1956	84.8 [82.1 – 87.2]	1905	72.8 [69.3 – 76.0]	2004	94.4 [92.9 – 95.7]	1766	48.6 [44.7 – 52.5]
Smoking Status								
Smoker	379	62.0 [53.2 – 70.1]	375	52.7 [43.7 – 61.5]	388	87.7 [82.5 – 91.5]	352	35.2 [26.8 – 44.6]
Nonsmoker	1575	90.4 [88.1 – 92.3]	1528	77.8 [74.0 – 81.1]	1614	96.1 [94.5 – 97.3]	1413	51.9 [47.6 – 56.1]
Age								
18–24	136	84.8 [70.9 – 92.8]	134	73.4 [57.7 – 84.9]	137	98.6 [96.8 – 99.4]	131	59.1 [44.4 – 72.4]
25–39	442	88.1 [83.2 – 91.7]	429	76.0 [69.3 – 81.7]	452	96.2 [92.9 – 98.0]	402	57.1 [49.4 – 64.5]
40–64	971	82.8 [79.1 – 85.9]	949	70.5 [66.0 – 74.7]	1002	93.0 [90.3 – 95.0]	860	41.0 [36.1 – 45.9]
65 or older	391	85.7 [79.8 – 90.1]	377	73.3 [65.1 – 80.2]	396	92.2 [86.9 – 95.5]	359	46.4 [38.3 – 54.6]
Race/Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic white	1326	84.5 [81.4 – 87.1]	1287	72.3 [68.3 – 75.9]	1360	94.6 [92.9 – 96.0]	1192	48.0 [43.7 – 52.3]
Non-Hispanic black	200	89.6 [82.2 – 94.1]	200	78.9 [65.8 – 87.9]	210	92.8 [85.4 – 96.6]	190	50.5 [36.9 – 64.1]
Hispanic	313	89.8 [85.0 – 93.2]	305	80.4 [74.3 – 85.4]	316	96.1 [92.7 – 98.0]	274	60.4 [52.7 – 67.6]
Other	117	71.2 [54.7 – 83.5]	113	55.8 [39.6 – 70.9]	118	90.1 [79.6 – 95.5]	110	44.2 [28.1 – 61.6]
Gender								
Male	928	80.9 [76.5 – 84.7]	907	71.8 [66.7 – 76.4]	952	92.7 [89.9 – 94.8]	817	42.5 [36.9 – 48.2]
Female	1028	88.5 [85.2 – 91.2]	998	73.7 [68.7 – 78.2]	1052	96.1 [94.3 – 97.4]	949	54.2 [48.9 – 59.4]
Region								
North West	344	84.3 [72.5 – 91.6]	341	74.0 [62.4 – 83.0]	360	94.3 [89.7 – 96.9]	321	44.6 [33.5 – 56.2]
North Central	278	80.6 [71.7 – 87.1]	274	73.8 [64.8 – 81.1]	282	93.4 [88.6 – 96.3]	246	44.8 [35.5 – 54.4]
North East	237	84.2 [75.5 – 90.3]	229	73.6 [62.1 – 82.5]	240	91.8 [82.6 – 96.3]	209	44.4 [33.6 – 55.7]
Central West	109	76.1 [63.5 – 85.4]	104	67.4 [53.9 – 78.5]	111	95.5 [85.1 – 98.7]	97	52.1 [38.3 – 65.7]
Central Indy	543	87.0 [82.5 – 90.6]	525	72.7 [65.5 – 78.8]	554	94.8 [91.5 – 96.8]	485	44.1 [36.8 – 51.7]
Central East	122	84.9 [74.9 – 91.4]	117	71.8 [56.8 – 83.1]	122	95.2 [88.6 – 98.1]	108	55.4 [41.3 – 68.7]
South West	168	91.9 [85.5 – 95.6]	161	79.0 [68.8 – 86.5]	172	95.3 [89.8 – 97.9]	154	53.3 [41.2 – 65.0]
South East	155	84.2 [75.2 – 90.3]	154	67.6 [57.1 – 76.6]	163	95.4 [90.9 – 97.7]	146	63.7 [52.8 – 73.3]

(continued)

Table B-25. Hoosiers who Believe that Secondhand Smoke is a Cause of Disease by Sociodemographic Characteristics (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	N	Lung Cancer in Adults (%)	N	Heart Disease in Adults (%)	N	Respiratory Problems in Children (%)	N	SIDS in Children (%)
Income								
Less than \$25,000	493	83.5 [77.1 – 88.4]	481	67.0 [58.0 – 74.9]	496	94.7 [91.5 – 96.7]	446	52.8 [44.3 – 61.2]
\$25,000–\$34,999	220	80.7 [71.6 – 87.4]	213	69.7 [59.0 – 78.6]	226	90.9 [83.0 – 95.4]	201	48.7 [38.2 – 59.4]
\$35,000–\$49,999	306	82.2 [74.9 – 87.7]	299	69.2 [59.6 – 77.3]	316	92.7 [87.6 – 95.8]	277	49.6 [39.7 – 59.5]
\$50,000–\$74,999	358	83.7 [77.8 – 88.3]	347	75.1 [68.1 – 81.0]	365	93.9 [89.7 – 96.5]	321	45.3 [37.0 – 53.8]
\$75,000 or more	444	89.0 [82.8 – 93.1]	436	77.7 [71.0 – 83.3]	463	96.8 [93.2 – 98.5]	405	48.3 [40.9 – 55.7]
Education								
Less than high school	121	84.8 [74.3 – 91.4]	120	71.7 [57.1 – 82.8]	125	92.5 [84.1 – 96.6]	113	60.4 [42.6 – 75.8]
High school graduate	661	84.1 [79.0 – 88.2]	647	70.7 [63.8 – 76.7]	676	95.4 [93.3 – 96.8]	602	52.9 [46.1 – 59.7]
Some college/associate's degree	544	83.0 [77.6 – 87.4]	522	74.8 [68.5 – 80.3]	553	93.3 [89.5 – 95.8]	491	44.5 [37.6 – 51.5]
College graduate	351	86.4 [80.2 – 90.9]	341	72.9 [65.5 – 79.2]	357	94.1 [89.0 – 96.9]	317	45.7 [37.8 – 53.9]
Post-graduate	223	89.6 [81.8 – 94.3]	220	77.3 [67.4 – 84.8]	237	96.0 [88.1 – 98.7]	195	40.8 [30.8 – 51.6]
Health Insurance Status								
Uninsured	144	71.5 [56.7 – 82.7]	142	58.1 [43.0 – 71.9]	152	88.4 [77.8 – 94.3]	133	49.1 [34.9 – 63.4]
Insured	1754	85.9 [83.2 – 88.3]	1708	74.1 [70.5 – 77.4]	1794	94.9 [93.3 – 96.1]	1581	48.6 [44.6 – 52.7]
Health Insurance Type								
Private	1218	86.7 [83.7 – 89.1]	1180	75.7 [71.8 – 79.1]	1247	95.6 [93.7 – 97.0]	1087	48.8 [44.1 – 53.4]
Medicare	310	84.3 [73.6 – 91.2]	304	71 [59.7 – 80.2]	320	93.3 [89.2 – 95.9]	289	52.1 [41.6 – 62.5]
Medicaid	86	84.7 [66.7 – 93.8]	85	77 [59.0 – 88.6]	88	94.2 [85.7 – 97.8]	81	52.3 [32.2 – 71.7]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA	57	82.3 [60.1 – 93.5]	56	57.3 [28.3 – 82.0]	57	91.8 [69.1 – 98.2]	49	39.1 [14.2 – 71.3]
None	144	71.5 [56.7 – 82.7]	142	58.1 [43.0 – 71.9]	152	88.4 [77.8 – 94.3]	133	49.1 [34.9 – 63.4]
Other	83	83 [69.8 – 91.2]	83	67.8 [51.8 – 80.5]	82	89.4 [75.7 – 95.8]	75	33.8 [20.5 – 50.3]

Table B-26. Concern about the Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Very Concerned (%)	Somewhat Concerned (%)	Not Too Concerned (%)	Not at All Concerned (%)
Overall (N=2026)	47.1 [43.5 – 50.7]	36.4 [33.0 – 39.9]	12.0 [9.6 – 15.0]	4.5 [3.4 – 5.9]
Smoking Status				
Smoker (N=397)	22.3 [15.3 – 31.5]	47.4 [38.9 – 56.0]	18.8 [12.8 – 26.7]	11.4 [7.6 – 16.8]
Nonsmoker (N=1627)	53.2 [49.2 – 57.1]	33.7 [30.1 – 37.5]	10.3 [7.8 – 13.6]	2.8 [1.9 – 4.1]
Age				
18–24 (N=137)	40.8 [28.0 – 55.0]	38.2 [25.8 – 52.3]	17.4 [7.6 – 35.1]	3.6 [1.3 – 9.4]
25–39 (N=453)	41.7 [34.7 – 49.1]	40.5 [33.6 – 47.8]	15.2 [10.5 – 21.6]	2.6 [1.4 – 4.8]
40–64 (N=1014)	48.7 [44.0 – 53.3]	35.9 [31.5 – 40.6]	9.4 [7.2 – 12.2]	6.0 [4.2 – 8.6]
65 or older (N=404)	56.9 [49.1 – 64.4]	29.0 [22.2 – 36.9]	9.9 [6.3 – 15.4]	4.2 [2.4 – 7.1]
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white (N=1375)	45.5 [41.6 – 49.5]	37.5 [33.7 – 41.4]	12.4 [9.7 – 15.8]	4.6 [3.4 – 6.2]
Non-Hispanic black (N=214)	62 [49.1 – 73.4]	26.6 [17.1 – 39.0]	9.3 [3.9 – 20.6]	2.1 [0.9 – 4.6]
Hispanic (N=317)	52.1 [44.0 – 60.1]	36.2 [29.0 – 44.1]	6.9 [4.3 – 10.9]	4.8 [2.5 – 9.0]
Other (N=120)	45.9 [30.3 – 62.4]	30.5 [18.7 – 45.6]	13.4 [6.2 – 26.7]	10.2 [3.1 – 28.7]
Gender				
Male (N=963)	38.7 [33.8 – 43.8]	38.0 [33.2 – 43.2]	16.7 [12.8 – 21.5]	6.5 [4.7 – 9.0]
Female (N=1063)	55.0 [49.9 – 59.9]	34.9 [30.3 – 39.8]	7.5 [4.9 – 11.4]	2.6 [1.6 – 4.3]
Region				
North West (N=365)	51.5 [40.7 – 62.2]	29.8 [21.4 – 39.8]	16.7 [9.1 – 28.6]	2.0 [1.0 – 4.2]
North Central (N=285)	43.1 [34.7 – 52.0]	40.0 [31.3 – 49.3]	10.8 [6.8 – 16.6]	6.1 [2.9 – 12.4]
North East (N=243)	55.3 [44.6 – 65.5]	29.4 [20.3 – 40.6]	11.1 [6.1 – 19.4]	4.2 [1.9 – 9.0]
Central West (N=112)	29.2 [19.8 – 40.6]	58.6 [46.1 – 70.0]	9.0 [4.6 – 17.0]	3.2 [1.2 – 8.1]
Central Indy (N=560)	44.6 [38.0 – 51.4]	36.9 [30.6 – 43.7]	13.0 [7.9 – 20.7]	5.5 [3.4 – 8.9]
Central East (N=122)	53.8 [40.6 – 66.5]	32.1 [21.3 – 45.2]	7.2 [3.1 – 15.7]	7.0 [2.9 – 15.6]
South West (N=176)	55.1 [44.0 – 65.7]	31.9 [23.0 – 42.3]	9.5 [4.9 – 17.8]	3.5 [1.3 – 8.9]
South East (N=163)	46.5 [36.1 – 57.3]	35.6 [26.2 – 46.2]	14.4 [8.1 – 24.1]	3.5 [1.7 – 7.4]

(continued)

Table B-26. Concern about the Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Very Concerned (%)	Somewhat Concerned (%)	Not Too Concerned (%)	Not at All Concerned (%)
Income				
Less than \$25,000 (N=502)	51.4 [43.3 – 59.4]	34.6 [27.5 – 42.4]	10.5 [5.6 – 18.7]	3.6 [2.0 – 6.5]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=226)	43.6 [34.3 – 53.4]	34.4 [25.0 – 45.1]	15.1 [8.8 – 24.6]	7.0 [3.3 – 13.9]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=320)	44 [35.1 – 53.3]	35.2 [27.3 – 44.1]	16.6 [10.0 – 26.4]	4.1 [2.1 – 8.0]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=367)	45.1 [37.6 – 52.9]	40.1 [32.3 – 48.5]	8.4 [5.4 – 12.8]	6.4 [3.6 – 11.1]
\$75,000 or more (N=470)	49.3 [42.4 – 56.3]	34.9 [28.7 – 41.5]	12.9 [8.3 – 19.4]	2.9 [1.5 – 5.6]
Education				
Less than high school (N=128)	45.1 [30.1 – 61.0]	43.3 [26.9 – 61.3]	5.5 [2.0 – 14.3]	6.1 [2.2 – 16.0]
High school graduate (N=680)	50.7 [44.3 – 57.1]	31.1 [25.8 – 37.0]	14.1 [9.3 – 20.7]	4.1 [2.7 – 6.3]
Some college/associate's degree (N=560)	42.9 [36.5 – 49.5]	40.6 [34.1 – 47.4]	12.0 [8.4 – 16.9]	4.5 [2.6 – 7.7]
College graduate (N=361)	46.4 [38.8 – 54.1]	37.8 [30.7 – 45.5]	12.3 [7.8 – 18.8]	3.5 [1.8 – 6.9]
Post-graduate (N=241)	48.4 [38.8 – 58.2]	38.8 [29.5 – 49.1]	5.6 [2.8 – 10.6]	7.2 [3.1 – 15.7]
Health Insurance Status				
Uninsured (N=151)	46.4 [33.1 – 60.2]	40.2 [27.6 – 54.2]	5.2 [2.4 – 10.5]	8.3 [3.5 – 18.6]
Insured (N=1816)	47.2 [43.5 – 51.0]	36 [32.5 – 39.7]	12.5 [9.9 – 15.8]	4.2 [3.2 – 5.7]
Health Insurance Type				
Private (N=1260)	47.2 [42.9 – 51.6]	36.5 [32.5 – 40.7]	11.8 [9.1 – 15.1]	4.5 [3.2 – 6.4]
Medicare (N=326)	52.9 [43.0 – 62.7]	31.6 [22.7 – 41.9]	12.2 [6.1 – 23.0]	3.3 [1.6 – 6.5]
Medicaid (N=88)	45.3 [27.3 – 64.7]	39.2 [21.3 – 60.7]	11.2 [3.4 – 31.0]	4.2 [1.6 – 10.9]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=57)	22 [9.5 – 42.9]	44.7 [21.4 – 70.6]	31.3 [9.0 – 67.7]	2 [0.5 – 7.3]
None (N=151)	46.4 [33.1 – 60.2]	40.2 [27.6 – 54.2]	5.2 [2.4 – 10.5]	8.3 [3.5 – 18.6]
Other (N=85)	47.6 [32.7 – 63.0]	33.3 [20.6 – 49.0]	14.3 [6.6 – 28.3]	4.7 [1.5 – 14.4]

Table B-27. Agreement or Disagreement with the Belief that Secondhand Smoke Contains Harmful Chemicals by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	No Opinion (%)
Overall (N=2016)	50.7 [47.1 – 54.3]	41.3 [37.8 – 44.9]	5.8 [4.2 – 7.9]	1.8 [1.2 – 2.8]	0.5 [0.2 – 1.0]
Smoking Status					
Smoker (N=394)	29.2 [21.5 – 38.3]	50.1 [41.4 – 58.8]	14.2 [8.6 – 22.6]	5.7 [3.1 – 10.2]	0.8 [0.2 – 3.3]
Nonsmoker (N=1620)	56.1 [52.2 – 60.0]	39.0 [35.3 – 43.0]	3.7 [2.5 – 5.4]	0.8 [0.5 – 1.6]	0.4 [0.1 – 1.0]
Age					
18–24 (N=136)	61.3 [46.4 – 74.4]	31.8 [20.0 – 46.6]	5.4 [1.0 – 24.0]	1.5 [0.3 – 7.9]	0.0
25–39 (N=453)	57.8 [50.5 – 64.8]	37.6 [30.9 – 44.8]	3.6 [1.6 – 7.9]	0.8 [0.2 – 2.6]	0.2 [0.0 – 1.6]
40–64 (N=1009)	49.7 [45.0 – 54.4]	41.7 [37.1 – 46.4]	5.8 [4.0 – 8.4]	2.1 [1.1 – 3.8]	0.7 [0.3 – 1.7]
65 or older (N=400)	34.9 [28.4 – 42.0]	52.4 [44.9 – 59.8]	9.3 [5.5 – 15.3]	2.8 [1.2 – 6.4]	0.6 [0.1 – 4.1]
Race/Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic white (N=1367)	50.2 [46.2 – 54.2]	41.7 [37.9 – 45.7]	5.8 [4.0 – 8.3]	1.9 [1.2 – 3.1]	0.4 [0.2 – 1.0]
Non-Hispanic black (N=212)	55.1 [42.1 – 67.4]	39.5 [27.6 – 52.7]	3.3 [1.8 – 6.1]	0.9 [0.3 – 2.9]	1.3 [0.2 – 8.4]
Hispanic (N=317)	53.8 [45.7 – 61.7]	39.8 [32.4 – 47.6]	5.0 [2.7 – 9.1]	1.2 [0.5 – 2.9]	0.2 [0.0 – 1.3]
Other (N=120)	47.6 [31.9 – 63.8]	34.3 [20.9 – 50.8]	16.1 [8.0 – 29.8]	1.9 [0.4 – 8.4]	0.0 [0.0 – 0.3]
Gender					
Male (N=963)	47.8 [42.7 – 53.0]	41.6 [36.7 – 46.6]	8.8 [6.0 – 12.9]	1.5 [0.7 – 2.8]	0.4 [0.1 – 1.2]
Female (N=1053)	53.4 [48.4 – 58.4]	41.0 [36.1 – 46.1]	2.9 [1.7 – 4.8]	2.1 [1.2 – 3.9]	0.5 [0.2 – 1.6]
Region					
North West (N=363)	43.7 [33.6 – 54.4]	43.1 [32.7 – 54.1]	11.2 [4.7 – 24.2]	1.2 [0.4 – 3.8]	0.8 [0.1 – 5.0]
North Central (N=284)	53.2 [44.3 – 62.0]	39.4 [31.1 – 48.3]	3.0 [1.5 – 5.9]	4.4 [1.7 – 10.7]	0.0
North East (N=241)	55.6 [45.4 – 65.4]	33.3 [24.6 – 43.2]	8.6 [4.0 – 17.6]	1.7 [0.8 – 3.8]	0.8 [0.2 – 3.6]
Central West (N=111)	50.5 [37.6 – 63.5]	41.5 [29.4 – 54.6]	8.0 [3.0 – 19.4]	0.0	0.0
Central Indy (N=558)	52.7 [45.8 – 59.5]	41.5 [34.9 – 48.4]	4.6 [2.4 – 8.5]	1.2 [0.5 – 3.0]	0.0 [0.0 – 0.0]
Central East (N=122)	49.4 [36.4 – 62.5]	39.6 [27.3 – 53.4]	6.3 [2.6 – 14.3]	4.7 [1.8 – 11.8]	0.0
South West (N=176)	54.9 [43.7 – 65.6]	40.4 [30.2 – 51.5]	1.6 [0.6 – 3.9]	1.8 [0.3 – 8.9]	1.4 [0.3 – 5.6]
South East (N=161)	41.3 [31.1 – 52.4]	51.7 [40.9 – 62.2]	5.4 [2.8 – 10.2]	0.4 [0.1 – 2.6]	1.2 [0.3 – 5.7]

(continued)

Table B-27. Agreement or Disagreement with the Belief that Secondhand Smoke Contains Harmful Chemicals by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	No Opinion (%)
Income					
Less than \$25,000 (N=502)	44.6 [36.9 – 52.7]	46.7 [38.6 – 54.9]	5.8 [3.3 – 9.9]	2.9 [1.5 – 5.6]	0.0
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=225)	42.6 [32.9 – 52.8]	42.5 [33.2 – 52.4]	9.3 [4.4 – 18.5]	4.2 [1.4 – 11.6]	1.4 [0.3 – 5.8]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=318)	45.4 [36.9 – 54.0]	46.1 [37.6 – 54.8]	6.8 [3.9 – 11.7]	0.8 [0.2 – 3.4]	0.9 [0.2 – 4.4]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=364)	52.1 [44.3 – 59.9]	42.8 [35.3 – 50.6]	2.7 [1.3 – 5.6]	1.8 [0.6 – 5.2]	0.6 [0.1 – 3.5]
\$75,000 or more (N=470)	59.7 [52.6 – 66.5]	33.4 [27.2 – 40.2]	5.7 [2.6 – 12.3]	0.9 [0.2 – 3.1]	0.3 [0.1 – 1.1]
Education					
Less than high school (N=128)	33.4 [18.2 – 53.0]	54.6 [37.6 – 70.6]	4.3 [1.7 – 10.4]	5.9 [2.1 – 15.4]	1.8 [0.3 – 11.9]
High school graduate (N=675)	48.2 [41.8 – 54.6]	41.5 [35.4 – 47.9]	8.0 [4.7 – 13.2]	2.2 [1.2 – 4.1]	0.2 [0.0 – 1.1]
Some college/associate's degree (N=557)	53.1 [46.5 – 59.5]	39.6 [33.4 – 46.1]	4.2 [2.4 – 7.2]	2.5 [1.1 – 5.5]	0.7 [0.2 – 2.3]
College graduate (N=359)	51.5 [43.8 – 59.2]	43.2 [35.6 – 51.2]	4.6 [2.3 – 9.1]	0.0 [0.0 – 0.1]	0.6 [0.1 – 3.0]
Post-graduate (N=240)	62.0 [51.9 – 71.2]	34.4 [25.6 – 44.5]	3.6 [1.2 – 10.5]	0.0	0.0
Health Insurance Status					
Uninsured (N=151)	45 [32.0 – 58.7]	40.9 [27.9 – 55.2]	8.1 [3.4 – 18.2]	6 [1.9 – 17.5]	0.0
Insured (N=1806)	51.2 [47.4 – 54.9]	41.4 [37.7 – 45.1]	5.5 [3.8 – 7.8]	1.5 [0.9 – 2.4]	0.5 [0.2 – 1.1]
Health Insurance Type					
Private (N=1255)	55.1 [50.8 – 59.4]	39.2 [35.1 – 43.4]	4.3 [2.9 – 6.4]	1.1 [0.6 – 2.1]	0.3 [0.1 – 0.9]
Medicare (N=323)	36.2 [27.6 – 45.8]	48.9 [39.3 – 58.5]	10.9 [4.8 – 22.9]	2.3 [0.8 – 6.3]	1.7 [0.5 – 5.3]
Medicaid (N=87)	54.7 [34.9 – 73.1]	33.9 [18.0 – 54.4]	9 [2.1 – 31.1]	2.5 [0.4 – 14.0]	0.0
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=57)	35.4 [15.2 – 62.6]	61.1 [34.5 – 82.5]	3.5 [1.3 – 9.3]	0.0	0.0
None (N=151)	45 [32.0 – 58.7]	40.9 [27.9 – 55.2]	8.1 [3.4 – 18.2]	6.0 [1.9 – 17.5]	0.0
Other (N=84)	41.3 [27.1 – 57.1]	46.2 [31.1 – 61.9]	4.2 [1.6 – 10.4]	7.4 [2.5 – 20.0]	0.9 [0.1 – 5.9]

Table B-28. Community Attitudes about Adults Smoking Cigarettes by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Definitely Should Not Smoke (%)	Probably Should Not Smoke (%)	Okay to Smoke Sometimes (%)	Okay to Smoke as Much as You Want (%)
Overall (N=1957)	21.8 [18.9 – 25.0]	43.3 [39.7 – 46.9]	22.8 [19.7 – 26.1]	12.2 [10.0 – 14.7]
Smoking Status				
Smoker (N=381)	16.6 [10.4 – 25.5]	37.9 [29.8 – 46.8]	27.4 [20.6 – 35.5]	18.0 [12.2 – 25.9]
Nonsmoker (N=1574)	23.0 [19.9 – 26.5]	44.7 [40.7 – 48.7]	21.6 [18.3 – 25.3]	10.7 [8.6 – 13.3]
Age				
18–24 (N=135)	10.7 [4.4 – 23.7]	35.9 [22.9 – 51.4]	38.8 [25.9 – 53.4]	14.6 [8.5 – 24.1]
25–39 (N=446)	17.2 [11.6 – 24.8]	38.7 [31.9 – 45.9]	26.5 [20.7 – 33.3]	17.5 [12.7 – 23.8]
40–64 (N=977)	23.1 [19.4 – 27.2]	47.7 [43.0 – 52.5]	18.3 [15.0 – 22.2]	10.9 [8.0 – 14.6]
65 or older (N=384)	34.9 [27.5 – 43.0]	43.2 [35.8 – 51.0]	16.5 [11.2 – 23.6]	5.4 [2.9 – 9.7]
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white (N=1331)	20.8 [17.8 – 24.3]	45.4 [41.4 – 49.4]	22.3 [19.0 – 26.0]	11.4 [9.1 – 14.2]
Non-Hispanic black (N=204)	32.3 [20.9 – 46.4]	27.0 [17.4 – 39.4]	24.9 [14.6 – 39.0]	15.8 [9.1 – 26.1]
Hispanic (N=307)	18.8 [13.6 – 25.3]	38.0 [29.9 – 46.8]	31.2 [24.1 – 39.3]	12.1 [8.0 – 17.8]
Other (N=115)	24.8 [13.9 – 40.3]	29.0 [16.2 – 46.3]	18.4 [10.6 – 30.0]	27.8 [14.0 – 47.6]
Gender				
Male (N=936)	21.4 [17.3 – 26.3]	43.1 [38.0 – 48.3]	23.1 [19.0 – 27.9]	12.3 [9.5 – 16.0]
Female (N=1021)	22.1 [18.2 – 26.5]	43.5 [38.6 – 48.6]	22.4 [18.2 – 27.3]	12.0 [9.0 – 15.7]
Region				
North West (N=350)	24.4 [16.2 – 34.9]	39.3 [29.2 – 50.5]	24.5 [16.4 – 34.9]	11.8 [5.8 – 22.4]
North Central (N=279)	15.2 [10.5 – 21.4]	42.9 [34.4 – 51.7]	25.7 [17.8 – 35.6]	16.3 [10.2 – 25.0]
North East (N=231)	17.9 [11.3 – 27.3]	40.5 [30.4 – 51.3]	27.4 [18.3 – 38.9]	14.2 [8.3 – 23.3]
Central West (N=109)	22.7 [13.3 – 36.0]	47.0 [34.2 – 60.2]	20.3 [11.5 – 33.3]	10.0 [4.4 – 21.1]
Central Indy (N=540)	27.0 [21.5 – 33.3]	44.6 [37.7 – 51.7]	18.6 [13.6 – 24.8]	9.8 [6.4 – 14.7]
Central East (N=120)	10.9 [5.9 – 19.4]	50.8 [37.7 – 63.9]	22.1 [12.2 – 36.7]	16.1 [9.4 – 26.2]
South West (N=174)	29 [18.2 – 42.8]	40.1 [30.0 – 51.2]	22.2 [14.7 – 32.2]	8.7 [4.9 – 15.0]
South East (N=154)	13.6 [8.6 – 20.9]	42.6 [32.3 – 53.7]	28.5 [18.6 – 40.9]	15.3 [9.3 – 24.3]

(continued)

Table B-28. Community Attitudes about Adults Smoking Cigarettes by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Definitely Should Not Smoke (%)	Probably Should Not Smoke (%)	Okay to Smoke Sometimes (%)	Okay to Smoke as Much as You Want (%)
Income				
Less than \$25,000 (N=487)	25.9 [19.7 – 33.2]	36.0 [28.2 – 44.7]	26.2 [19.6 – 33.9]	11.9 [8.1 – 17.2]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=221)	20.3 [13.4 – 29.6]	33.5 [24.8 – 43.4]	25.1 [17.3 – 34.9]	21.1 [13.5 – 31.3]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=310)	17.7 [11.4 – 26.5]	42.6 [33.9 – 51.8]	25.8 [17.4 – 36.5]	13.9 [9.2 – 20.4]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=356)	15.6 [10.7 – 22.1]	52.9 [44.9 – 60.8]	20.1 [14.1 – 27.7]	11.5 [7.6 – 17.0]
\$75,000 or more (N=456)	25.1 [19.3 – 32.0]	45.1 [38.3 – 52.1]	19.8 [14.7 – 26.1]	10.0 [6.1 – 15.9]
Education				
Less than high school (N=122)	24.9 [13.0 – 42.4]	42.8 [26.3 – 61.0]	18.8 [10.1 – 32.4]	13.5 [7.4 – 23.4]
High school graduate (N=658)	24.4 [19.2 – 30.6]	37.6 [31.5 – 44.2]	24.6 [19.4 – 30.7]	13.3 [9.8 – 17.9]
Some college/associate's degree (N=541)	17.9 [13.2 – 23.9]	44 [37.6 – 50.6]	24.3 [18.4 – 31.3]	13.8 [10.1 – 18.5]
College graduate (N=347)	17.8 [13.0 – 23.8]	52.3 [44.5 – 60.0]	18.7 [13.5 – 25.4]	11.2 [6.3 – 19.2]
Post-graduate (N=235)	28.0 [20.0 – 37.8]	46.2 [36.7 – 55.9]	21.3 [14.4 – 30.2]	4.5 [2.0 – 10.1]
Health Insurance Status				
Uninsured (N=143)	19.6 [11.0 – 32.5]	29.1 [17.3 – 44.6]	36 [24.0 – 49.9]	15.3 [8.2 – 26.9]
Insured (N=1758)	21.9 [18.8 – 25.2]	44.3 [40.6 – 48.2]	21.8 [18.7 – 25.3]	12 [9.8 – 14.7]
Health Insurance Type				
Private (N=1222)	19.2 [15.8 – 23.0]	45.1 [40.8 – 49.4]	22.8 [19.1 – 26.9]	13 [10.2 – 16.3]
Medicare (N=314)	29.5 [21.5 – 39.1]	45.2 [35.4 – 55.4]	18.4 [11.9 – 27.5]	6.8 [3.9 – 11.7]
Medicaid (N=87)	28.1 [13.7 – 49.1]	28.2 [13.4 – 50.0]	29.3 [14.4 – 50.6]	14.4 [6.1 – 30.4]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=54)	18.5 [6.3 – 43.2]	59.6 [33.1 – 81.5]	10.2 [3.6 – 25.8]	11.7 [4.4 – 27.5]
None (N=143)	19.6 [11.0 – 32.5]	29.1 [17.3 – 44.6]	36 [24.0 – 49.9]	15.3 [8.2 – 26.9]
Other (N=81)	41.4 [26.9 – 57.5]	32.3 [20.1 – 47.5]	15.5 [6.8 – 31.6]	10.8 [4.1 – 25.5]

Table B-29. Community Attitudes about Adults Smoking Cigarettes around Children by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Definitely Should Not Smoke (%)	Probably Should Not Smoke (%)	Okay to Smoke Sometimes (%)	Okay to Smoke as Much as You Want (%)
Overall (N=1983)	57.4 [53.9 – 61.0]	30.8 [27.6 – 34.1]	9.0 [7.2 – 11.1]	2.8 [1.8 – 4.4]
Smoking Status				
Smoker (N=382)	59.1 [50.3 – 67.3]	28.6 [21.3 – 37.3]	10.9 [7.1 – 16.5]	1.4 [0.6 – 3.0]
Nonsmoker (N=1599)	57.1 [53.2 – 61.0]	31.2 [27.7 – 34.9]	8.5 [6.6 – 10.9]	3.2 [2.0 – 5.1]
Age				
18–24 (N=134)	58.1 [43.4 – 71.4]	23.5 [13.2 – 38.4]	12.1 [6.3 – 22.0]	6.3 [1.7 – 20.6]
25–39 (N=451)	55.9 [48.6 – 62.9]	33.0 [26.6 – 40.0]	8.6 [5.5 – 13.4]	2.5 [1.3 – 4.9]
40–64 (N=990)	55.9 [51.2 – 60.5]	31.8 [27.6 – 36.3]	9.8 [7.4 – 13.0]	2.4 [1.6 – 3.8]
65 or older (N=391)	64.4 [56.6 – 71.4]	29.2 [22.6 – 36.9]	4.8 [2.7 – 8.2]	1.7 [0.7 – 4.1]
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white (N=1348)	55.2 [51.2 – 59.1]	32.7 [29.2 – 36.6]	9.1 [7.2 – 11.5]	2.9 [1.8 – 4.8]
Non-Hispanic black (N=208)	81.5 [71.6 – 88.5]	12.0 [6.8 – 20.2]	5.8 [2.3 – 14.2]	0.7 [0.3 – 1.5]
Hispanic (N=313)	59.0 [50.2 – 67.2]	26.0 [18.1 – 35.8]	10.6 [6.9 – 15.9]	4.5 [2.3 – 8.4]
Other (N=114)	56.6 [39.9 – 72.0]	29.3 [16.5 – 46.4]	10.3 [3.2 – 28.5]	3.8 [1.2 – 11.6]
Gender				
Male (N=946)	53.6 [48.4 – 58.8]	33.0 [28.3 – 38.1]	9.5 [7.1 – 12.7]	3.8 [2.0 – 7.1]
Female (N=1037)	61.1 [56.2 – 65.8]	28.6 [24.4 – 33.2]	8.4 [6.1 – 11.5]	1.9 [1.2 – 3.0]
Region				
North West (N=359)	61.9 [51.0 – 71.7]	30.1 [20.8 – 41.3]	5.1 [3.1 – 8.4]	2.9 [1.3 – 6.3]
North Central (N=282)	52.0 [43.1 – 60.9]	32.7 [25.1 – 41.4]	13.3 [8.2 – 20.8]	1.9 [0.8 – 4.9]
North East (N=232)	57.1 [46.3 – 67.2]	35.2 [25.6 – 46.1]	4.8 [2.2 – 10.2]	3.0 [1.2 – 7.5]
Central West (N=110)	55.8 [42.5 – 68.3]	28.8 [18.6 – 41.7]	13.3 [6.0 – 27.0]	2.1 [0.6 – 6.7]
Central Indy (N=547)	64.2 [57.4 – 70.5]	24.4 [19.2 – 30.5]	7.6 [4.9 – 11.6]	3.8 [1.4 – 9.7]
Central East (N=121)	49.8 [36.7 – 62.9]	35.9 [24.7 – 48.8]	12.6 [6.3 – 23.7]	1.8 [0.6 – 5.1]
South West (N=173)	53.6 [42.1 – 64.7]	35.7 [25.4 – 47.5]	7.6 [3.7 – 14.9]	3.1 [1.2 – 7.9]
South East (N=159)	49.6 [38.9 – 60.4]	36.3 [26.8 – 47.1]	12.0 [6.6 – 20.9]	2.0 [0.7 – 6.1]

(continued)

Table B-29. Community Attitudes about Adults Smoking Cigarettes around Children by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Definitely Should Not Smoke (%)	Probably Should Not Smoke (%)	Okay to Smoke Sometimes (%)	Okay to Smoke as Much as You Want (%)
Income				
Less than \$25,000 (N=490)	66.2 [58.7 – 72.9]	22.9 [17.3 – 29.6]	9.1 [5.7 – 14.3]	1.8 [0.9 – 3.8]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=224)	60.9 [50.9 – 70.1]	19.0 [13.6 – 25.9]	15.8 [8.8 – 26.7]	4.3 [2.0 – 8.9]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=312)	54.6 [45.1 – 63.8]	33.3 [25.2 – 42.5]	5.9 [3.4 – 10.1]	6.1 [1.8 – 18.6]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=361)	53.0 [45.0 – 60.7]	35.5 [28.4 – 43.3]	9.6 [6.1 – 14.8]	1.9 [1.0 – 3.7]
\$75,000 or more (N=465)	55.2 [48.2 – 62.0]	35.1 [28.7 – 42.1]	8.0 [5.2 – 12.2]	1.7 [0.8 – 3.7]
Education				
Less than high school (N=125)	66.0 [50.9 – 78.4]	18.0 [9.9 – 30.3]	9.9 [4.1 – 21.8]	6.2 [2.6 – 14.2]
High school graduate (N=669)	63.3 [57.0 – 69.2]	26.3 [21.2 – 32.1]	7.0 [4.7 – 10.4]	3.4 [1.4 – 8.0]
Some college/associate's degree (N=550)	56.5 [49.8 – 63.0]	30.2 [24.4 – 36.7]	10.8 [7.2 – 15.9]	2.5 [1.4 – 4.4]
College graduate (N=351)	51.8 [44.1 – 59.4]	37.8 [30.6 – 45.5]	8.4 [5.2 – 13.3]	2.0 [0.9 – 4.6]
Post-graduate (N=237)	44.6 [35.2 – 54.5]	41.5 [31.9 – 51.8]	12.1 [6.9 – 20.5]	1.7 [0.5 – 5.6]
Health Insurance Status				
Uninsured (N=148)	61.9 [48.3 – 73.8]	19.1 [11.9 – 29.1]	16.7 [8.2 – 30.8]	2.4 [0.7 – 7.8]
Insured (N=1781)	57.2 [53.5 – 60.9]	31.6 [28.2 – 35.2]	8.3 [6.6 – 10.4]	2.9 [1.8 – 4.6]
Health Insurance Type				
Private (N=1242)	53.9 [49.6 – 58.2]	33 [29.1 – 37.1]	9.9 [7.7 – 12.6]	3.2 [1.8 – 5.5]
Medicare (N=319)	63.8 [53.5 – 72.9]	30.8 [22.0 – 41.4]	3.7 [1.8 – 7.5]	1.7 [0.7 – 4.1]
Medicaid (N=86)	70 [51.3 – 83.8]	23.5 [11.3 – 42.6]	5.4 [2.0 – 14.1]	1 [0.3 – 3.8]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=53)	72.1 [48.5 – 87.6]	21.1 [8.5 – 43.5]	1.6 [0.4 – 5.5]	5.2 [1.2 – 19.6]
None (N=148)	61.9 [48.3 – 73.8]	19.1 [11.9 – 29.1]	16.7 [8.2 – 30.8]	2.4 [0.7 – 7.8]
Other (N=81)	73.3 [60.0 – 83.4]	23.3 [13.8 – 36.4]	2.7 [1.0 – 6.9]	0.7 [0.1 – 5.1]

B.4 Policy and Program Support Knowledge and Attitudes

Table B-30. Knowledge of Indiana's Smoking Prevalence Rank by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	Among the Ten Highest Smoking Rates (%)	Among the Ten Lowest Smoking Rates (%)	Neither the Ten Highest nor the Ten Lowest Smoking Rates (%)
Overall (N=1950)	54.0 [50.3 – 57.6]	6.7 [4.7 – 9.3]	39.4 [35.9 – 43.0]
Age			
18–24 (N=133)	50.2 [36.0 – 64.4]	15.3 [6.5 – 32.1]	34.5 [22.5 – 48.9]
25–39 (N=144)	51.2 [43.8 – 58.5]	3.9 [1.9 – 7.8]	44.9 [37.6 – 52.3]
40–64 (N=975)	56.7 [51.9 – 61.3]	4.5 [3.0 – 6.8]	38.8 [34.3 – 43.5]
65 or older (N=382)	53.7 [45.9 – 61.4]	9.8 [5.3 – 17.4]	36.4 [29.5 – 44.0]
Race/Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white (N=1331)	53.2 [49.2 – 57.2]	6.2 [4.1 – 9.3]	40.5 [36.7 – 44.5]
Non-Hispanic black (N=203)	61.2 [47.2 – 73.5]	9.6 [4.2 – 20.3]	29.3 [18.1 – 43.6]
Hispanic (N=303)	52.0 [43.5 – 60.4]	11.0 [7.3 – 16.0]	37.0 [28.7 – 46.2]
Other (N=113)	61.8 [46.2 – 75.4]	4.8 [1.7 – 12.6]	33.4 [20.9 – 48.8]
Gender			
Male (N=930)	52.6 [47.3 – 57.8]	6.1 [4.1 – 9.0]	41.3 [36.2 – 46.6]
Female (N=1020)	55.3 [50.2 – 60.3]	7.2 [4.2 – 12.0]	37.5 [32.9 – 42.4]
Region			
North West (N=350)	49.0 [38.1 – 60.1]	12.2 [6.7 – 21.2]	38.8 [29.4 – 49.2]
North Central (N=270)	49.5 [40.4 – 58.7]	4.7 [2.6 – 8.3]	45.8 [36.8 – 55.2]
North East (N=235)	49.9 [39.4 – 60.4]	8.8 [3.4 – 20.7]	41.4 [31.6 – 51.9]
Central West (N=109)	46.5 [33.6 – 59.8]	4 [1.0 – 15.0]	49.5 [36.4 – 62.6]
Central Indy (N=542)	61.7 [54.4 – 68.5]	4.7 [1.8 – 11.8]	33.7 [27.3 – 40.7]
Central East (N=121)	61.8 [47.8 – 74.1]	9.2 [2.4 – 29.5]	29.0 [19.1 – 41.4]
South West (N=167)	56.3 [44.5 – 67.4]	4.2 [2.0 – 8.7]	39.5 [28.6 – 51.5]
South East (N=156)	44.0 [33.7 – 54.9]	9.4 [3.2 – 24.3]	46.6 [36.1 – 57.5]

(continued)

Table B-30. Knowledge of Indiana's Smoking Prevalence Rank by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	Among the Ten Highest Smoking Rates (%)	Among the Ten Lowest Smoking Rates (%)	Neither the Ten Highest nor the Ten Lowest Smoking Rates (%)
Income			
Less than \$25,000 (N=481)	56.1 [47.8 – 64.1]	12.3 [6.4 – 22.1]	31.6 [25.1 – 39.1]
\$25,000–\$34,999 (N=214)	51.1 [40.7 – 61.3]	10.8 [6.0 – 18.9]	38.1 [28.6 – 48.6]
\$35,000–\$49,999 (N=312)	47.2 [38.0 – 56.5]	8.0 [3.7 – 16.1]	44.9 [35.8 – 54.3]
\$50,000–\$74,999 (N=358)	49.5 [41.6 – 57.4]	3.0 [1.6 – 5.8]	47.5 [39.5 – 55.6]
\$75,000 or more (N=461)	60.0 [53.0 – 66.6]	3.2 [1.2 – 8.3]	36.8 [30.4 – 43.7]
Education			
Less than high school (N=121)	52.2 [35.3 – 68.5]	14.5 [8.1 – 24.5]	33.4 [17.8 – 53.6]
High school graduate (N=653)	55.7 [49.0 – 62.2]	10.1 [6.1 – 16.2]	34.2 [28.4 – 40.6]
Some college/associate's degree (N=534)	45.9 [39.3 – 52.6]	6.2 [3.0 – 12.2]	48.0 [41.3 – 54.7]
College graduate (N=353)	57.5 [49.9 – 64.9]	1.7 [0.7 – 3.9]	40.8 [33.5 – 48.5]
Post-graduate (N=238)	65.2 [55.7 – 73.6]	0.3 [0.1 – 1.1]	34.5 [26.1 – 44.0]
Health Insurance Status			
Uninsured (N=144)	48.8 [35.2 – 62.6]	14.3 [5.6 – 32.0]	36.8 [24.9 – 50.7]
Insured (N=1752)	54.4 [50.5 – 58.2]	6.1 [4.2 – 8.8]	39.5 [35.8 – 43.3]
Health Insurance Type			
Private (N=1222)	55.1 [50.7 – 59.4]	4.0 [2.6 – 6.0]	41.0 [36.7 – 45.4]
Medicare (N=309)	51.1 [41.1 – 61.0]	11.9 [6.1 – 21.8]	37.1 [28.1 – 47.0]
Medicaid (N=86)	65.1 [44.9 – 81.0]	10.8 [3.2 – 30.9]	24.1 [11.6 – 43.5]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA (N=54)	27.7 [12.1 – 51.7]	26.5 [5.1 – 70.7]	45.8 [21.6 – 72.1]
None (N=144)	48.8 [35.2 – 62.6]	14.3 [5.6 – 32.0]	36.8 [24.9 – 50.7]
Other (N=81)	63.9 [48.5 – 76.9]	3.6 [0.9 – 13.8]	32.4 [20.1 – 47.7]

Table B-31. Attitudes about Cost of Tobacco-Related Problems by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval)

	N	Overall (%)	N	Smoker (%)	N	Nonsmoker (%)
Overall	2017	82.1 [79.1 – 84.8]	394	55.7 [46.8 – 64.2]	1620	88.7 [86.1 – 90.8]
Age						
18–24	136	78.9 [65.2 – 88.2]	32	35.5 [15.1 – 63.1]	103	91.4 [81.9 – 96.2]
25–39	450	84.4 [78.2 – 89.1]	106	76.3 [62.5 – 86.2]	344	87.2 [79.6 – 92.2]
40–64	1012	82.3 [78.1 – 85.9]	213	50.1 [39.2 – 61.0]	798	90.5 [87.2 – 93.0]
65 or older	402	81.1 [74.7 – 86.1]	40	41.8 [20.7 – 66.3]	361	84.9 [78.8 – 89.4]
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic white	1370	83.7 [80.4 – 86.5]	257	57.5 [47.3 – 67.1]	1111	90.0 [87.4 – 92.1]
Non-Hispanic black	214	66.6 [52.8 – 78.0]	46	39.6 [22.2 – 60.2]	168	76.4 [59.1 – 87.9]
Hispanic	312	81.8 [75.7 – 86.6]	60	64.3 [49.0 – 77.2]	252	84.6 [78.0 – 89.4]
Other	121	76.9 [61.2 – 87.5]	31	52.8 [29.8 – 74.7]	89	85.8 [62.7 – 95.6]
Gender						
Male	962	82.0 [77.7 – 85.6]	198	57.9 [45.0 – 69.8]	763	87.5 [83.7 – 90.6]
Female	1055	82.2 [77.7 – 86.0]	196	53.8 [41.7 – 65.5]	857	89.8 [86.1 – 92.6]
Region						
North West	362	72.2 [59.1 – 82.3]	80	29.3 [15.6 – 48.1]	280	91.0 [84.4 – 95.0]
North Central	283	79.0 [70.1 – 85.7]	44	43.5 [23.4 – 66.0]	239	85.7 [78.0 – 91.0]
North East	242	85.1 [77.6 – 90.3]	50	53.3 [32.5 – 72.9]	192	90.4 [82.5 – 95.0]
Central West	111	77.2 [64.0 – 86.6]	23	57.2 [31.9 – 79.2]	88	85.9 [70.0 – 94.1]
Central Indy	557	82.8 [77.4 – 87.1]	114	55.8 [42.2 – 68.5]	443	88.8 [83.2 – 92.7]
Central East	122	83.0 [73.6 – 89.6]	18	78.5 [50.1 – 93.0]	103	83.8 [73.4 – 90.6]
South West	177	87.6 [78.5 – 93.2]	30	80.8 [55.3 – 93.5]	147	89 [78.3 – 94.8]
South East	163	92.2 [86.9 – 95.5]	35	86.6 [71.7 – 94.3]	128	93.7 [87.5 – 97.0]

(continued)

Table B-31. Attitudes about the Cost of Tobacco-Related Problems by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006 IN ATS (95% Confidence Interval) (continued)

	N	Overall (%)	N	Smoker (%)	N	Nonsmoker (%)
Income						
Less than \$25,000	500	75.5 [68.0 – 81.6]	130	58.1 [41.6 – 73.0]	370	80.8 [72.8 – 86.8]
\$25,000–\$34,999	225	67.4 [56.2 – 76.8]	53	42 [22.9 – 63.8]	172	77.6 [64.0 – 87.1]
\$35,000–\$49,999	319	83.8 [76.9 – 88.9]	66	65.7 [48.0 – 79.9]	252	89.2 [82.3 – 93.6]
\$50,000–\$74,999	364	87.0 [81.4 – 91.1]	64	55.3 [39.0 – 70.6]	298	94.2 [89.8 – 96.8]
\$75,000 or more	469	89.0 [82.4 – 93.3]	61	59.2 [34.3 – 80.1]	408	94.1 [90.5 – 96.4]
Education						
Less than high school	128	72.6 [59.1 – 83.0]	35	77.8 [56.4 – 90.5]	93	70.0 [52.1 – 83.3]
High school graduate	675	78.7 [72.8 – 83.6]	169	45.9 [32.8 – 59.7]	504	89.3 [84.4 – 92.8]
Some college/associate's degree	555	83.9 [78.5 – 88.1]	117	65.6 [51.4 – 77.4]	437	88.2 [82.4 – 92.2]
College graduate	362	83.8 [75.8 – 89.5]	40	42.3 [21.6 – 66.0]	322	90.6 [85.2 – 94.2]
Post-graduate	241	92.3 [85.7 – 96.0]	21	92.0 [74.9 – 97.8]	220	92.3 [85.1 – 96.2]
Health Insurance Status						
Uninsured	151	73.2 [59.1 – 83.7]	51	41.5 [22.9 – 63.0]	99	90.6 [80.9 – 95.7]
Insured	1805	82.7 [79.5 – 85.4]	332	57.3 [47.6 – 66.6]	1471	88.5 [85.8 – 90.8]
Health Insurance Type						
Private	1252	85.6 [82.2 – 88.4]	212	65.9 [54.7 – 75.5]	1040	89.5 [86.2 – 92.1]
Medicare	323	74.7 [64.1 – 83.0]	52	28.6 [13.4 – 51.1]	269	85.9 [78.6 – 91.0]
Medicaid	88	75.0 [56.8 – 87.3]	30	64.0 [32.7 – 86.7]	58	84.6 [67.7 – 93.5]
Military, Champus, Tricare, or the VA	57	79.2 [49.9 – 93.5]	16	20.9 [5.4 – 55.2]	41	98.2 [94.5 – 99.4]
None	151	73.2 [59.1 – 83.7]	51	41.5 [22.9 – 63.0]	99	90.6 [80.9 – 95.7]
Other	85	68.5 [52.7 – 81.0]	22	52.0 [24.2 – 78.6]	63	72.2 [54.2 – 85.1]